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MORAL FORCE PUT FIRST IN ENFORCEMENT

Education, Colonel Woodcock Says, Is Better Than Courts

SEES NO LIMITS TO POSSIBILITIES

Upholds Effectiveness of Injunctions to Control Liquor Nuisances

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 2—Moral forces are far more important to prohibition enforcement than courts and investigators, Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, director of prohibition, told the Institute of Public Affairs here today.

While the hands of the latter are tied by the constitutional fundamental of "private immunity," there are, he declared, "no limits to what may be done by education."

Colonel Woodcock's address was delivered at the third session at which prohibition has been a feature during the first week of the institute. These sessions have attracted larger audiences than any of the numerous discussions of social and economic questions, held on the historic campus of the state university founded by Thomas Jefferson.

The proposed revision of the Hoover debt plan to aid American business and farmers was enlarged upon today by its sponsor, Carl Vrooman, former Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Problems of adult education and local taxation also assumed important places on the program.

No sweeping changes in federal procedure against violators is necessary, Colonel Woodcock told the law enforcement round table investigators, and courts ought to be more efficient, but that efficiency will come "not from sweeping changes, but from better men, more earnest and better trained," he added. The law and practice in removal cases in his opinion is the only phase of procedure which needs clarification.

Colonel Woodcock mentioned the following improvements in enforcement that have marked his first year of administration ended yesterday: Decrease in the percentage of cases where conviction failed reduction of cases awaiting trial by approximately 3000, and the introduction of a policy of hiring young, intelligent and honest men as investigators. He defended the grand jury system, characterizing it as "a most valuable check-up on possible oppressive zeal by the professional prosecutor."

He likewise declared himself a "firm believer in the system of trial by jury," adding that the defendant should have the right to waive such trial if he desires.

"I do not believe the somewhat frequent assertion that juries will not convict in prohibition cases," Colonel Woodcock declared.

"I have observed a tendency in some places, in the trial of prohibiton cases, in a wave of enthusiasm by those who

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Chinese Block Andrews And Haardt Trips

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, July 2—Both the Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews archæological expedition to Mongolia and the National Geographic-Haardt expedition across the Gobi Desert are seriously threatened by the new attitude of the Nanking Government.

Dr. Andrews has been definitely refused permission to resume his expedition and the Haardt expedition has been forbidden to enter Chinese Turkestan, it is learned here from correspondence of the Chinese Commission for the Preservation of Antiquities.

The Commission, in its letters, has declared a substitute Chinese expedition is already planned and Dr. Andrews's "arrogance" has made further coöperation difficult.

Dr. Andrews, when interviewed, declared the Commission had informed him last November that he might complete his Mongolian researches.

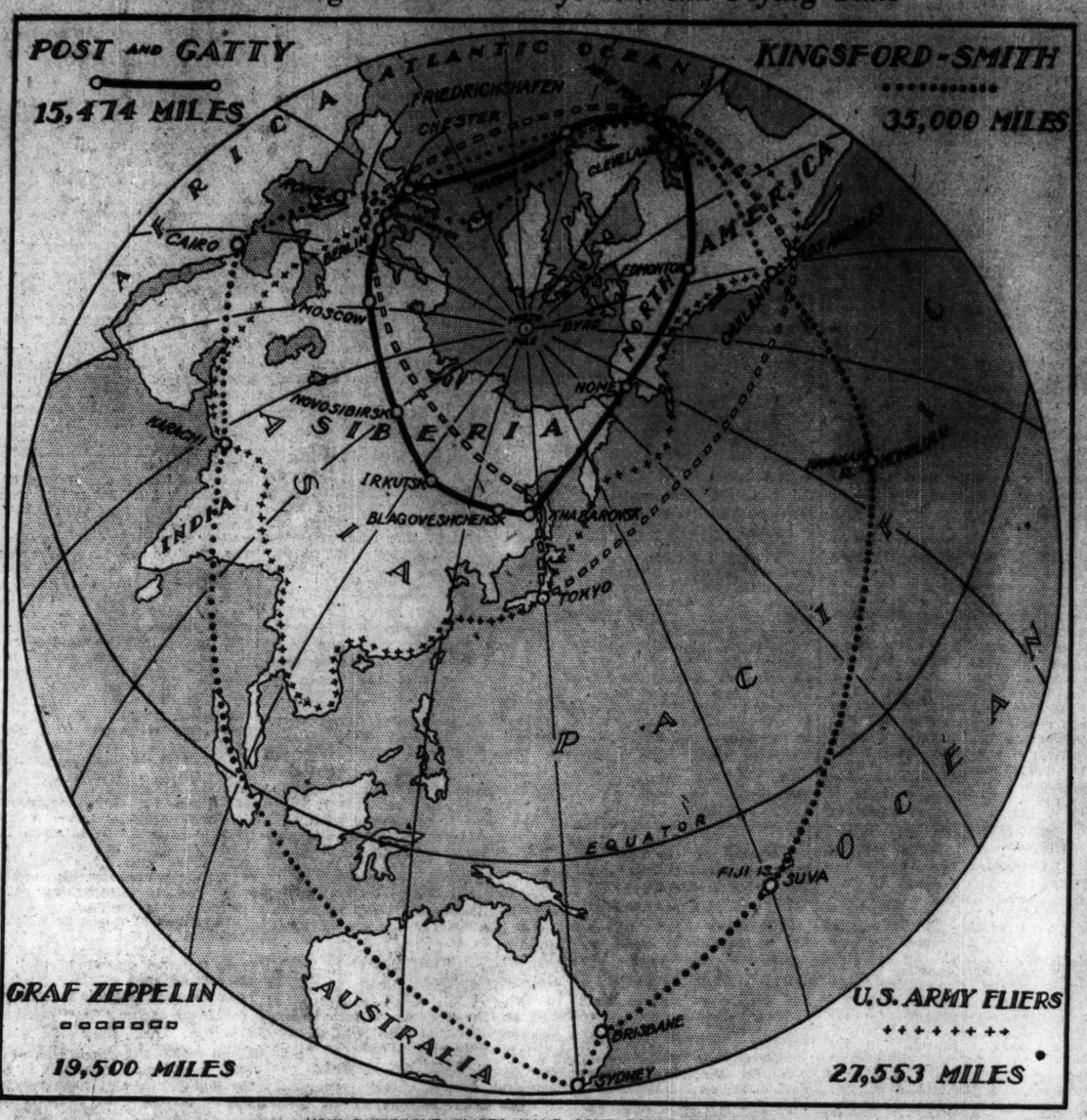
The published letters show that Dr. Andrews informed the Chinese in April the museum trustees had unanimously decided it would be disastrous to the final results of the expedition to leave the work uncompleted and asked the Commission to name the conditions and requested a personal interview. The Chinese reply to this first letter has not been published, but Dr. Andrews declared they refused to grant an interview or name any conditions, declaring that the Chinese have already sent an expedition to Sinkiang wherefore it is not necessary for Dr. Andrews to continue.

Dr. Andrews replied that Mongolia is 1000 miles from the Chinese operations and again requested an interview, warning that the Chinese attitude could not fail to bring discredit. The final Chinese reply, as published, declared, "Your arrogant attitude alone is responsible for coöperation being so difficult."

The Commission's decision regarding Dr. Andrews immediately follows its action yesterday in demanding that the Sino-French Haardt expedition be recalled.

PEIPING, China, July 2 (AP)—The Haardt Asiatic expedition, collaborating with the National Geographic Society in a 13,000-mile trek over the legendary trail of Marco Polo, has been forbidden by the Nationalist Government to enter Chinese Turkestan.

Fliers Ring Globe in 4 Days 10h. 8m. Flying Time



HOW DIFFERENT FLIERS HAVE GONE ROUND THE WORLD

The Map is Self-Explanatory as to Routes Followed, but It Must Be Borne in Mind That Post and Gatty Were Actually the Only Ones Who Deliberately Set Out to Cut the Time to a Minimum. The Army Flight Was Leisurely. So Was Wing Commander Kingsford-Smith's. It Is the Australian Flier Who Thus Far Has Made the Closest Actual Bisecting of the World. The Graf Zeppelin, While Not Out for a Time Record, Was, Nevertheless, Eager to Clip the Time.

INDIAN PRINCES APPROVE IDEA FOR FEDERATION

Groups Disagree, However, on Form the Union Should Take

By ALEXANDER INGLIS

Staff Correspondent

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY, July 2—Acceptance of the general idea of federation for India has been substantially confirmed by the princes of Indian states in a series of meetings held here during the last three days. There are, however, two camps whose followers hold opposing views as to the form this federation should take.

The first group, headed by the Nawab of Bhopal, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, and supported by a majority of the most important states, stands by the scheme of federation proposed by the Round Table last year. The other group, led by the Maharaja of Patiala, supported by minor states, seeks first some form of federation among the states themselves as a preliminary to a federal

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

World Opens Wide Its Heart In Praise of Post and Gatty

New York Gives Fliers Who Circled Globe in 4 Days, 10h., 8m., Flying Time, Tumultuous Welcome—Wife Meets Winnie Mae's Pilot

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 2—A welcome in keeping with the best traditions of Father Knickerbocker's hospitality was accorded Wiley Post and Harold Gatty here today following the completion last night of an air flight which took them around the world in 4 days, 10h., 8m., of actual flying time.

Exactly 8 days, 15h., 51m. after leaving Roosevelt Field on the start of their world-circling flight, which was aimed at lowering the record of globe circumnavigation, they returned there, completing their record-breaking accomplishment with a perfect three-point landing.

The difference between this time and their actual flying time was accounted for by their refueling stops, a halt of nearly 11 hours in Berlin and a stop of nearly 12 hours in Moscow.

When the fliers brought their plane to a stop at Roosevelt Flying Field, New York took from the portals of the general post office here, the inscription thereon and pinned it to the crowns it placed upon their heads:

"Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds."

Everywhere the achievement of Wiley Post as a pilot and of Harold Gatty as a navigator was acclaimed as a "relentless subjugation of time and space."

Mrs. May Post, wife of the aviator, and Mrs. Vera Gatty, wife of the navi-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Federal Farm Board Facing Finances Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 2—Of the many complex problems facing the Federal Farm Board none is more disturbing than the question of its future finances.

Yesterday, the beginning of the new fiscal year, the board received the $100,000,000 final allotment of the $500,000,000 appropriated as a revolving fund for its operations a little over two years ago.

With this $100,000,000 the board has on hand a total cash balance of $160,000,000, it was stated at the board offices today. This means that some $340,000,000 of the board's money is tied up in grain holdings, cotton holdings, coöperatives and a number of other marketing activities.

How much will be lost and how much recovered only time will show. The board is carefully keeping the details of its holdings and operations secret, on the ground that to make these facts known would be to give valuable aid to its opponents.

There is much conjecture here as to the likelihood of a demand at the next Congress, by either the board or from agricultural quarters, for additional funds. With a $1,000,000,000 Treasury deficit such a proposal faces serious obstacles.

However, low farm prices may force relief of some kind. What form it will take, if any, is what political leaders are anxiously concerned about.

THE MONITOR INDEX

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1931

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 13
News of Sports—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

FEATURES

The Young Folks' Page	2
The Home Forum	9
Real Life [With German Translation]	
Auto-graphs	13
Radio Programs	12
Daily Features	12
Editorials	14

TREASURY SETS 1931 DEFICIT AT $900,000,000

Mills' Report Says Total National Debt Has Reached $16,801,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 2—The Treasury has cast up its accounts for the fiscal year 1931 just over and recorded the end of an 11-year era of heavy surpluses with a deficit of $903,000,000. The year closed with the total gross public debt at $16,801,000,000, compared to $16,185,000,000 on June 30, 1930.

The following table shows that government revenues in the depression year fell off while expenses increased, due chiefly to relief measures.

The most essential figures in the report issued by Ogden L. Mills, acting Secretary of the Treasury, are, in millions of dollars, as follows:

	1930	Budget estimate '31	Actual expenditures '31
Receipts	$4178	$3835	$3317
Expenditures	3994	4015	4220
	$184 surplus	$180 deficit	$903 deficit

Mr. Mills points out that the total ordinary receipts declined $861,000,000 from 1930, while expenditures were $228,000,000 larger than a year ago.

The Treasury, according to Mr. Mills' admission, underestimated the impending deficit by $723,000,000.

Under "receipts" the following table, compiled from Mr. Mills' figures, shows the 1931 figures, and the falling off from 1930, again in millions:

	1931 Receipts	Drop From 1930
Income tax	$1890	$651
Customs	378	309
International revenue	510	42
Miscellaneous	589	89
Total	$3317	$861

The drop in income tax collections was the most notable feature among these decreases. Estimated income tax receipts had been placed by the budget at $2,190,000,000.

On the "expenditure" side, preliminary figures, Mr. Mills says, show the following principal items of increase and decrease (millions again omitted).

Increased Expenditures—1931	
War Dept., increased construction	$35
Agricultural Dept., highway and drought relief	119
Farm Board, farm loans	41
Commerce Dept.	7
Post Office, increased deficiency	84
Veterans' Loans, adjusted service certificate fund	113
Reduced Expenditures—1931	
Navy Dept., armament cut	420
Public debt interest, lower interest rates	48
Tax refunds	94

Mr. Mills points out that money market conditions during the year permitted the issue of new debt securities at "unusually low rates with consequent reduction in annual interest charges on the public debt." The annual rate of interest on the interest-bearing debt on June 30 was 3.56 per cent compared with 3.80 per cent a year ago.

Plans for New Spanish Constitution Held Model of Clarity and Foresight

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, July 2—At last official publication of the projected constitution, as passed by the plenary commission, and made ready for presentation by the Government of the constituent Cortes, has enabled us to judge what manner of men are these so-called revolutionaries who are constructing the Spanish Republic.

If the draft goes through without serious modification, Spain will have a constitution which is in many respects a model of clarity and foresight. It takes from France and the United States some of its best features. Considerable autonomy will be allowed to the provinces which desire it, but the central government must remain master of relations between the church and state, international policy, diplomatic representation, the army and navy, fortification of frontiers, maintenance of public order, public debt, treaties of commerce, railroads, canals and air routes, judicial organization, monetary systems, post, telegraph, telephones and radio, and other matters which properly belong to the Spanish nation as a whole. Nor must regional laws run counter to the general laws of the state.

A good deal has been said about the presumed clash between Catalonia and Castile, but it would certainly seem agreement can be realized on the lines of the constitution. It is affirmed that all Spaniards are equal before the law, and birth, riches, political ideals and religious beliefs cannot confer any privileges. Titles are not recognized. Each citizen is free to practice whatever religion he pleases, for there is no state religion. Provisions are made for the inviolability of the domicile and of correspondence. The rights and duties of citizens are set out at length in a special chapter.

The President of the Republic, like the French Presidents, will be elected by Congress and the Senate united in a national assembly. There are barred from the Presidency, naturalized persons, military men, ecclesiastics, and members of former reigning families. The President shall sit for six years, he shall choose the Prime Minister and authorize ministerial decrees. He cannot declare war without a law, which must become effective after international obligations have been solemnly fulfilled. His powers are indeed limited in the sense that his acts must always be countersigned by the Government. He will be criminally responsible for deliberate infraction of the constitution, or gross negligence.

The Senate will be composed of 60 representatives of employers, 60 representatives of workers, and 60 representatives of universities and religious bodies. Administration of justice will be totally independent. The supreme tribunal will examine the laws and conflicts between regional authorities and the state, and the criminal responsibility of the President, Prime Minister, ministers, judges and magistrates.

CANADIAN HOUSE URGED TO EXTEND DROUGHT RELIEF

Bennett Outlines Situation and Announces Plans for Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 2—"Tremendously serious" and perhaps constituting "the greatest national calamity that has ever overtaken this country," was the way in which the Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett, referred to the drought conditions in the prairie provinces when Parliament assembled yesterday.

Recalling that it was Dominion Day, the sixty-fourth anniversary of confederation, he said one might well "contemplate the past with some degree of satisfaction and pride" and the future with "great courage and hope and confident faith."

With respect to the present he said the fact must be faced from information received by the Government "that in consequence of lack of moisture and of great heat a very considerable portion of Saskatchewan and smaller portions of Alberta and Manitoba will not this year produce a crop.

"In some areas," Mr. Bennett continued, "this is the third successive year in which no crop has been produced, in others it is—the second, while in the smaller areas it is the first year that such a calamity has overtaken them."

Mr. Bennett said that the Government of Saskatchewan was carrying on a survey the results of which in part had already been received and which made clear that the heat not only had gravely affected livestock over a substantial area, but at least 5,000,000 acres so far as crop is concerned.

Under such circumstances, Mr. Bennett said, Parliament had never been hesitant in coming to the assistance of other countries when such a disaster had overtaken them. "Before the House rises," he continued, "it is the purpose of the Government to submit a measure that will, we believe, at least in part, show the desire and purpose of the Canadian people to assist those who are less fortunate than the inhabitants of other parts of Canada in this particular crisis."

While he hoped that his worst "fears were groundless," in regard to what happened to be the "greatest national calamity that has ever overtaken this country," there was unfortunately evidence to show that "at least 100,000 people are directly affected and their herds as well," and there was no doubt but that the situation was "tremendously serious."

In replying W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, assured Mr. Bennett that "coöperation will be given in the fullest measure and with the most hearty accord by all members on this side of the house." He suggested that, as apparently very large sums of money would have to be spent to take care of this calamity as well as for unemployment relief this coming winter, the administration consider the establishment of a National Relief Board, "which will face this situation as a national emergency and a national obligation and become responsible through the minister to this Parliament for the expenditure of public money from this source."

Federal Aid Promised To Northwest Farmers

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 2 (AP)—Promise of federal drought relief went out to stricken areas of North Dakota and Montana yesterday.

Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, who was here for a conference with Gov. George E. Shafer of North Dakota and a group of state officials and farmers from the two states, agreed to extend all the aid possible under the law.

Mr. Hyde said agricultural credit loans would be extended and he believed the department had authority to make seed and feed loans. He said he would seek a ruling from the Controller-General.

He based his decision on the plea of Governor Shafer and upon the report made by John G. Brown, special representative of the department.

Brown reported that a desperate situation exists in 31 counties of northwestern North Dakota and northeastern Montana, a region impoverished by crop failure last year, in which farmers borrowed $4,000,000 to finance this year's crop.

Canada Wheat Rate Drops

WINNIPEG, Man., July 2 (AP)—The condition of western Canada's wheat crop on June 27 was 59 per cent of normal, the bi-weekly report of the Canadian wheat pool said yesterday. This condition rating compares with an estimate of 70 per cent two weeks previously and 82 per cent at the end of June in 1930.

FRANCE'S CHALLENGE TO DEBT HOLIDAY PUT BEFORE WORLD

American Note to Paris Warns of Consequences of Reich's Collapse

DOOR STILL OPEN FOR CONCESSIONS

Agreement on French Plea for Relief From Guarantee Fund Is Possibility

While Washington has sent a firmly worded note to the Paris Government, warning it of the grave consequences which will result if the debt-holiday plan fails and the Berlin Government is compelled to declare a moratorium, opinion on both sides of the Atlantic is that the success of the plan is now so essential that means will be devised to overcome the Franco-American differences. Then, it is expected, those between France and Germany can be adjusted.

The American note is under discussion in France, and a Paris dispatch indicates that it is regarded as conciliatory, although not offering concessions on the main points in dispute.

The day's news does, however, intimate that there is a possibility of meeting the French demand for relief from the guarantee fund in case of a German moratorium on conditional reparations. This would come by agreement of the signatories of the Young plan, and in this the United States is not involved.

Today the British Government offered its services in calling a conference of the interested powers if the Franco-American negotiations fail. This is taken by Washington as referring to the French demand regarding the guarantee fund.

Rumania has joined with other governments which have accepted the Hoover plan without conditions.

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 2—The United States Government has taken to the world's public opinion the French Ministry's challenge of President Hoover's debt suspension proposal.

Confronted with a gravely disturbing French viewpoint that presented the serious possibility of jeopardizing the whole success of the President's plan, the American Government has taken its case to the people of the world—including those of France.

This it did in the form of a friendly but firmly frank memorandum delivered to the French Ministry yesterday by Walter E. Edge, American Ambassador in Paris. The note warns the Paris Government of the danger of economic collapse in Germany and indicates that if the American plan fails and Germany declares a moratorium, France will stand to lose more than $100,000,000.

Thus for the first time there was available to the great mass of people everywhere, including France, the full import of the French Government's demands. Just what these conditions are, what they imply, and the grave consequences that face the world, including France, if the President's project is unsuccessful, are candidly discussed in the American note.

The note marks a distinct departure in recent international negotiations. The American Government, supported by the approval of the President's plan by all the interested governments, except France, made public to them in its unusual diplomatic communication the case for the debt holiday in its original form.

Way Open for Negotiations

Washington has summarized the case against France's demands without in any way closing the door to an accord or further negotiations. In fact these are actively under way. Mr. Edge and Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, now in Paris, conferred with the French Cabinet today, while in this city William R. Castle Jr., acting Secretary of State, was holding conversations with Paul Claudel, French Ambassador.

President Hoover and his advisers are still hopeful and confident that an acceptable understanding will be reached with France. It is admitted here in official quarters that thought has been given to possible measures that could be substituted to realize the purpose of the President's plan without French participation, should France refuse to give ground.

But no plans along these lines have been formulated, it is positively declared. Such a step would only be a final resort, it is asserted. The United States wants French participation and coöperation, and is prepared to make concessions to gain it.

But these concessions, the United States asserts, cannot violate the "spirit" and purpose of the President's proposal. That has been accepted by the world and Mr. Hoover is not prepared to see it frustrated by nationalistic interests.

French Stand Challenged

"It appears to us," the note says concerning French demands regarding the so-called guarantee fund, "to seriously impair the spirit of the declaration of France to the effect that she wishes no benefits from the payments.

"There is no escaping the fact that the world will not advance from the present [illegible] without temporary sacrifices by all.

"Proposals subject to such conditions which, if we understand their import, seem to us to withhold the extended relief to Germany and not to conform to the spirit of the President's proposal."

Two major arguments are made against the Paris proposals by the American Government. It asserts that

Teacher Jobs Problem Put Up to States

Standards Held Too Low by Education Association Speakers

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 2—An appeal to state departments of education to take action on teacher unemployment has gone forth from the sixty-ninth convention of the National Education Association in session here.

While conditions differ greatly between the states, there are some states with a tremendous oversupply of certificated teachers but an undersupply of adequately trained teachers, it was pointed out. This is the crux of the problem, the association was told. If two years beyond high school education is to be the minimum standard for a teacher, it was said, then it can be said with assurance that the country lacks adequately trained teachers.

At present, teaching is one of the easiest professions to enter, a special report on the economic status of the teacher sets forth. This report, prepared by Frank W. Hubbard, assistant director of research for the association, under the direction of a committee, headed by Dr. B. R. Buckingham of Harvard University, indicates that the answer to the problem is the raising of standards for entry into the profession. Such action on the part of state departments of education together with intelligent planning, to train only such numbers of teachers as will be demanded, will answer the problem of unemployment for teachers, Dr. Buckingham said, in presenting his report to the convention today.

Educators must keep their attention centered on simple, thrifty living, said Joseph Rosier, of Fairmont, W. Va., to whom was assigned the task of defining the association's objectives. He urged that the doors of opportunity from the first grade through the university remain open and that the association develop leadership to preserve American ideals.

Both the church and the school have contributed toward the prejudices in human thinking which cause wars, Dr. Walker Van Kirk, secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, said at a general session of the convention devoted to education and its auxiliary agencies.

"The church has exalted beyond reason the military heroes and heroines of the Old Testament," he said, "and has spoken condescendingly of the pagans to whom missionaries must be sent. The school has taught that man is a fighting animal and always would fight. The battles of great military heroes have been fought over again in the classrooms."

Dr. Van Kirk named as the direct cause of the World War competitive armaments, faulty diplomacy, and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

MISS FLORENCE M. HALE

She Is Only Candidate For N. E. A. Presidency

Debt Plan Hinges on Guarantees

THE crux of the Franco-American debt discussion centers upon guarantees. A guarantee fund was devised by the Young plan to operate in case Germany declared a moratorium.

Into this fund France, being recipient of the largest share of non-postponable annuities, is to pay $120,000,000 in the event of declaration of the moratorium. The fund would be used by the Bank for International Settlements to increase the proportion of annuities to creditor nations getting smaller sums, which would otherwise suffer through the moratorium.

Germany's right to call a moratorium is allowed by the Young plan, which divided the 59 payments into non-postponable annuities of $165,000,000 a year, and others, varying in amount, to be subject to two years' moratorium after due notice from Germany. The Hoover plan calls for postponement of both types of annuity.

France holds that its $120,000,000 payment into the guarantee fund should not be made in the event of Germany declaring a moratorium during the period of debt postponement, but that this amount should be made up by Germany from annuity money which the Hoover plan would release to the Germans.

Washington opposes this view on the ground that it would impose a double burden on Germany.

Reports that Britain will call a conference on the debt question are interesting in view of the hope expressed by President Hoover that other governments concerned would be willing to free France from any prospect of actually having to produce the $120,000,000.

French demands concerning the guarantee fund will result in a definite modification of the Young plan, a step France has throughout protested it is against, and secondly, that if France has its way it will lose more than $100,000,000.

This last assertion the United States Government bases on the following conclusions: that failure of the President's plan to become operative will result in a moratorium declaration by Germany. This will force France to pay into the Bank for International Settlements $106,000,000 to the guarantee fund, as required of it by the Young plan. In addition France will have to pay $110,000,000 to the United States and Great Britain on its war debts, a total of $216,000,000.

Germany's Needs Emphasized

In return France would receive approximately $105,000,000 as its part of unconditional reparation annuities, leaving it with an unfavorable balance of over $100,000,000. Acceptance of the President's plan suspends all intergovernmental debts, avoids the disturbing effects of a German moratorium, and in no way impairs the integrity of the Young plan.

Germany is in great danger of economic and political collapse, the American Government informs France in its note. Help must be extended, and done so generously and promptly. Such aid extended by a general debt holiday of a year would be an incalculable factor in stimulating industry and business everywhere.

The very announcement of the President's proposal has done much in restoring confidence, the note states. This initial step must now be brought to a successful realization and that, France is told, can only be done by ready coöperation.

Text of American Note

Following is the complete text of the Washington communication to Paris:

The American Government recognizes with appreciation the cordial spirit of the French reply to the President's proposal of June 14, and now desires to review the situation which has grown out of the American proposal, the French Government's note in reply of June 27, and the subsequent negotiations which have taken place between Ambassador Edge, Secretary Mellon and the French ministers.

While the President's offer was the direct result of the crisis in Germany which from all reports appeared imminent and is still imminent, I am sure the French Government will realise that the purpose of the United States was to give general relief to the world. The President believed that it would prove an important step in advancing world recovery from the present economic depression.

The plain purpose was, by relieving one element of strain in world economy, to give the forthcoming year to economic recovery, and to help free the recuperative forces already in motion, thereby contributing to the relief of unemployment throughout the world, and to lighten the burdens of unduly low prices to agriculture. The offer met with a world-wide response. What it meant in the way of restoring confidence is reflected in the rise of commodity and security prices throughout the markets of the world.

France Offers Conditions

All of the interested governments have signified their acquiescence. France, however, suggests certain conditions which, if we understand their import, seem to us to withhold the intended relief to Germany, and not to conform to the spirit of the President's proposal which contemplated a complete suspension of all payments of intergovernmental debts during a period of one year. In order that we may now cover one point left open in the original proposal, we may add that it is our view that all postponed payments should be funded over a long period of say 25 years, and bear interest at the average rate paid by the creditor governments on their own public debt at the end of the preceding fiscal year.

It is, of course, an essential part of the President's proposal that payment under all existing agreements shall be resumed at the end of the year. Thus, the continuing force of these agreements is in no way impaired.

In this proposal to postpone for the forthcoming year the payments due under its own international agreements, the American Government will be contributing a total of $262,000,000, which is the largest contribution made by any government. It recognizes, however, that substantial sacrifices will be called for by other governments, including that of France.

Germany in Most Need

It is obvious that on the success of the plan Germany will be the largest immediate beneficiary, since the payments which she is obligated to make during the coming year on account of intergovernmental debts are about $400,000,000. Other nations and dominions will also benefit by various sums in addition to the $400,000,000. It must be remembered, however, that Germany is in the most difficult economic situation of any country. We feel that in a larger sense all the nations will benefit from the improvement in their economic life which will follow the adoption of the President's program.

Our Government welcomed the statement of France on the twenty-fourth of June, expressing her keen desire to collaborate and especially the specific statement that France "would abstain as a provisional measure and during a period of one year from retaining any payment sent by the German Government." In this connection we emphasize again the "provisional" character of the President's plan.

The French Government insists, however, as a matter of principle, that unconditional reparations amounting to approximately $131,000,000 the year should be paid, in order that there might be no interruption of the continuity of the payment of unconditional annuities. Our Government is willing to recognize this point of view to the extent of agreeing that the payments should be made to the Bank for International Settlements, provided they be immediately reloaned to the German Government. This would maintain the principle of continuity of payment and at the same time constitute no drain on the German general economy.

Agreed on Two Points

We seem then to be agreed on two all-important points:

First, that France will forgo the retention of any payments from Germany for the period of one year, and

Second, that the principle of continuity of payment of unconditional annuities is recognized while complete relief to Germany is afforded.

There would seem to remain four points of difference:

First, we understand that the French Government desired to have the B. I. S. reloan the sums paid to German industrial and finance concerns rather than to the German Government.

We feel this would be incompatible with the President's proposal of relief to governments, as the French suggestion would give no direct relief to the German Government.

Second, the French Government suggests that $25,000,000 of the unconditional payments paid into the B. I. S. should be made available for loans to central European countries, more particularly those whose budgets are affected by the suspension of reparations payments.

Violation of Plan's Intent

The diversion of this sum from Germany is a violation of the broad proposal of the President to suspend all payments of intergovernmental debts. Moreover, the practical disadvantage of this exception to the President's proposal is that if any of the other countries who have already accepted the President's proposal should make a similar suggestion with reference to loans to particular countries, the reconciliation of all these differences would be practically impossible. Could not the principle of the President's proposal be preserved and this relatively small amount of relief be given to particular countries through coöperative action of the central banks or through the B. I. S.?

Third—The two governments differ as to the time over which the suspended payments should be funded. Without at this time modifying our suggestion that 25 years is the proper length of time, we do not believe that it would be impossible to reach an agreement on this point, provided the other questions could be disposed of, especially if no repayments are to be made in the next two years, as suggested by the French Government. But, of course, the same length of time will apply to the payment on account of the American debt.

Fourth—The question involving the greatest difficulty is that referring to the guarantee fund. We recognize that, under the terms of the Young plan, France is obligated, in case of suspension by Germany of conditional reparations, to pay into the Bank for International Settlements on demand the sum of approximately $120,000,000 to be applied in part to increasing payments to be received by other creditors during the period of suspension.

Relief on Guarantee Fund

There are two aspects of the suggestion of France with reference to the guarantee fund:

A. France desires to be sure that the suspension of payments during the forthcoming year shall not throw upon her the obligation to pay into the Bank for International Settlements the guarantee fund. We sympathize with France in this aspect of the question. We think this fear is groundless because if all governments agree to the American proposal, then there can be no demand of a creditor government for payment. If France, however, has a real fear on this subject, then the other governments concerned should expressly free France from this anxiety.

B. The other aspect, however, of the question with reference to the guarantee fund is more serious. Not only the spirit of the President's proposal, but the express provision thereof, is that the offer of the American Government is conditional on a like postponement for one year of all payments of intergovernmental debts owing the important creditor powers. It appears to us also to seriously impair the spirit of the declaration of France to the effect that she wishes no benefits from the payments. The French Government apparently desires her postponment of unconditional payments to take the form of a payment into the B. I. S. and a loan back to Germany. This naturally contemplates that those loans back to Germany should be on the same footing so far as length of time of postponement, etc., as similar arrangements made by any other government.

France's Attitude Outlined

When, however, the French Government couples with this suggestion the further suggestion that the loans back to Germany shall be considered exactly as though cash payments had been made by Germany to France and cash loans had been made back by France to Germany, and that these loans should be considered in all future times as funds available to France to reduce or satisfy her guarantee as to subsequent years, she is departing substantially from not only the the spirit but the substance of the President's offer.

To state the problem a little differently, France appears to be insisting that the funds paid by Germany into the B. I. S. during the year of suspension and reloaned to Germany must be credited to the guarantee fund just as if France herself had actually made the deposit, thus relieving France of any future obligation in respect of the guarantee fund. This seems to us to be inconsistent with the suggestion that the payment by Germany into the B. I. S. during the period of suspension is a matter of form, in order to assure the continuity of unconditional payment. What was regarded as a matter of form in the first instance is now evidently to be treated as an actual payment. In any event, it seems clear that this particular proposal involves a modification of the Young plan, which we understand the French Government was particularly anxious to avoid. The American Government not being a signatory of course cannot undertake to negotiate change.

Comparison of Sacrifices

The American Government feels that perhaps there is some misunderstanding on the part of France as to the sacrifices which would be required from her under the plan proposed. We must assume that with the present situation in Germany and the failure of the American proposals, then Germany will unquestionably give notice for the postponement of all conditional reparations as provided in the Young plan, and that this portion of intergovernmental payments will not be forthcoming.

Therefore, in measuring the sacrifices necessary there can only be considered the effect of the unconditional payments if Germany is able to find a foreign exchange necessary to meet these payments. If the American proposal shall fail and if conditional payments are postponed under the provision of the Young plan, and even assuming that unconditional payments are maintained France would receive from these unconditional payments, after priorities have been accepted, approximately $105,000,000. She would be obliged to pay:

(A) The guarantee fund of $106,000,000 under the Young plan.

(B) $110,000,000 to Great Britain and the United States, approximately.

Hopes for Complete Accord

Whereas her receipts from the unconditional reparations, even if they be maintained, would be less than one-half of this sum. Thus if the American proposal should fail, and the suspension provisions of the Young plan be invoked by Germany, then France will be the loser during the forthcoming year of general postponement by over $100,000,000.

There is no escaping the fact that the world will not emerge from the present depression without temporary sacrifices by all. Our Government believes that coöperative action in the carrying out of a well conceived and agreed on program will not only diminish the burden but contribute materially to the restoration of normal conditions which all of the nations so earnestly hope for. In the light of this major objective the American Government hopes that the French Government whose coöperation is so essential will find a method to reconcile existing differences so as to permit a concerted effort by all in the carrying out of the President's program.

French Plea for Relief From Guarantee Fund Regarded With Favor

By REX MILLER

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 2—Agreement on the essential points of President Hoover's proposal for a one-year suspension of war debts reparations is expected to result from the meeting at 9:30 tonight between Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, Walter E. Edge, Ambassador, the American negotiators, and the Ministers who have been acting for France.

Although the French Government apparently does not intend to give final acceptance in complete diplomatic form at this time, it is clear that both parties to the negotiations realise that a common ground of understanding is attainable.

The British Government is understood to have offered a helpful suggestion concerning the most difficult question still outstanding—namely, that of the guarantee fund which must be deposited by France with the Bank for International Settlements if Germany requests a moratorium under the Young plan.

No official confirmation of this news is obtainable from either French or British authorities in Paris, but it is now clear that yesterday's conversation between Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, and Lord Tyrell, British Ambassador, was not limited to an exchange of felicitations concerning the friendly remarks about France made in the House of Commons debate the previous day, but rather marked the first step toward solution of the guarantee fund problem between Great Britain and France as principal signers of the Young plan.

Yesterday's memorandum from the United States Government proposed that this question be referred to a conference of signatories of the Young plan.

Eventual Success Expected

Any details left outstanding in Franco-American negotiations can probably be settled after Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, now crossing the Atlantic, arrives in Europe. It is almost universally recognized that world opinion would not tolerate abandonment of a plan which has been carried so far toward definite consummation.

The Prime Minister, Pierre Laval, after the morning's ministerial council, called to examine the American aide memoire, declared his Government still desired, as always, to agree with the United States on questions at issue, but that no French note would be issued in reply to Washington tonight.

The American memorandum, which was published either in part or as a whole in all the Paris newspapers this morning, has greatly improved the situation, more by the courtesy and reasonableness of the terms in which it is couched, rather than by any new concessions on the part of President Hoover.

It is now clear that no insuperable obstacle prevents agreement concerning financial aid to the countries of central and eastern Europe other than Germany, and that the terms to be fixed for repayment by Germany of the coming year's unconditional annuity is merely a matter of compromise on dates. This leaves only the problem of the guarantee fund to be solved, and the Young plan signers can certainly arrive at a common understanding on this subject.

French Offer Reported

France, according to the Paris edition of the New York Herald, is ready to make the following proposal to Young plan signatories: If Germany, after a year's debt holiday has expired, declares a moratorium on reparation payments, France will ask that deliveries in kind be not suspended. These deliveries for 1932-33 are valued at 450,000,000 marks, about $108,000,000. If Germany complies with this request, as may be expected since it would benefit German industry, then the money representing the value of these deliveries could be paid into the International Bank without putting additional strain on the French treasury.

Due to the complex political situation which has resulted in France from these important developments in foreign affairs, the Prime Minister is understood to be ready to read a decree of closure and send Parliament on a long holiday until October. This is within his constitutional rights, and the present session would normally be brought to a close before July 14. Both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate have had opportunity to air their views concerning the Hoover proposal and the French response, and have voted confidence in the Laval Government.

Party Positions Mixed

Developments of the last 10 days have thrown French political parties into positions where paradoxes are the order of the day. The Socialists, who usually oppose the Laval Cabinet, have been the most ardent advocates of the Hoover moratorium, while the Radicals, who are supposed to be among Germany's best friends in France, are the only important party which has threatened M. Laval with defeat for consenting to come to the aid of Germany. The Socialists, under the leadership of Leon Blum, have played their cards with consummate skill.

Throughout France all eyes are on Germany in the hope that country will make some definite gesture to indicate its intention of coöperating with the others in the interests of Europe's economic and political welfare. Negotiations with the United States have from the first been recognized as paving the way for direct conversations with Germany.

Italy Defers Payments Due It From Debtors To Speed Hoover Plan

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, July 1—Italy has lost no time in putting President Hoover's proposals for a suspension of war debt payments for one year into effect. An official communique issued last night says:

"Pending definite agreement between all the governments interested being reached as soon as possible from the negotiations at present in progress, the Italian Government, in accordance with its attitude of full and cordial acceptance of President Hoover's proposal, has as preliminary measure taken steps to begin putting the American offer into force."

With this object the Minister of Foreign Affairs, after previous agreement with the Minister of Finance, has informed the governments of states having debts toward Italy that the Italian Government does not intend to demand payment of sums owed to it under application of the Young plan and the Hague agreement falling due July 1, and at the same time the Italian Government has informed the governments or creditor states that until a decision has been reached it will put aside sums due from Italy on the same date.

Italy's action in taking the provisional steps in its power to put Mr. Hoover's scheme into immediate force is considered both as a proof of Benito Mussolini's unconditional acceptance of the American offer as well as the Italian Government's determination to facilitate negotiations now in progress to transform Mr. Hoover's proposal into a practical proposition.

Of course the Italian offer is conditional upon Mr. Hoover's offer being accepted by all the countries concerned in its entirety. If the plan should not come into force, then Italy would resume liberty of action and would exercise its own right to claim from debtor states sums owing it.

Rumania Accepts Plan

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 2 (AP)—The Rumanian Government today informed the United States of its acceptance of President Hoover's war debt proposal. The acceptance was unconditional. Rumania forgoes 90,000,000 lei, about $540,000, by falling in line with the Hoover proposal.

Mayor Proposes Clearing Up Slums

Mayor James M. Curley urged insurance companies to invest their resources in eliminating the slums in large cities, in a radio address yesterday. He pointed out that it would give work to hundreds of unemployed. It is a duty of these business houses, he added, to end slum tenements.

At the same time Mayor Curley approved a maximum weekly unemployment relief payment of $15, which he indicated was the limit set by the overseers of public welfare. He said that not only would the public welfare department's expenditure be reduced, but men with dependent families would be forced to look for employment. Higher payments, he claimed, would encourage laziness and idleness.

A total of 615 applications have been made in Boston for aid under the Old Age Assistance law which went into effect yesterday, it is reported. Richard K. Conant, Commissioner of the State Department of Public Welfare, estimates that at least 8000 applications will be made in the State. He also said that state visitors who will check up on the assistance given by local welfare departments will be appointed within the next few weeks. Municipal visitors also probably will be appointed at this time, he added. There will be about 80 of these positions, according to the commissioner.

MODEL OF ITALIAN LINER ROMA SHOWN

With the opening of new quarters in the Statler Building yesterday, the Navigazione Generale Italiana steamship line, with passenger service between north Atlantic ports and the Mediterranean, "launched" a handsome 15-foot model of their crack motorship Roma, in the Providence Street show window. The model is a copy of their 33,000-ton vessel which has a speed of 22 knots per hour in an express mail and passenger service to the Levant. The motorship Augustus is a sister ship.

During the coming year the company's new steamship Rex, 47,000 tons displacement, will make its maiden voyage. The Rex, which will rank among the world's largest and finest ships, will have a speed of 27 knots, or more than 30 land miles per hour. The present running time from the Levant to New York will be reduced two days.

MacMILLAN PARTY SAILS FOR LABRADOR

ROCKLAND, Me., July 2 (AP)—The schooner Bowdoin of the Donald B. MacMillan expedition sailed today for northern Labrador, after being delayed some time by fog.

Commander MacMillan will leave Sunday morning in a plane, which he will use in mapping 300 miles of the Labrador coast this summer. The plane, a 425-horsepower Lockheed, will be piloted by Charles F. Rocheville, former navy flier. The plane also will carry J. A. Newcomb, aerial photographer.

The Bowdoin sailed for Nain, Labrador, under the command of John Crowell of Provincetown. Commander MacMillan will join the ship at Nain.

LOWER INTEREST RATES NEEDED, KEYNES THINKS

Cheaper Loans Would Greatly Increase Business, He Declares

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 2—An address by John Maynard Keynes, in which the English economist pronounced himself vigorously for lower rates of interest and higher prices but against wage cuts, concluded the conference on world unemployment at the University of Chicago yesterday.

Mr. Keynes held reduction of the long-term rate of interest to be a vital milestone on the road back to prosperity. Every fall in the rate of interest, he said, will bring a new range of projects within a practical sphere.

"The task of adjusting the long-term rate of interest to the technical possibilities of our age, so that the demand for new capital is as nearly as possible equal to the community's current volume of savings, must be the prime object of financial statesmanship," he declared. "It may not be easy and a large change may be needed, but there is no other way out."

Previously Mr. Keynes had traced the world slump wholly to the breakdown of investment throughout the world. "The problem of recovery is, therefore," he continued, "a problem of reëstablishing the volume of investment." On the one hand, investors must become reconciled to a lower rate of interest, and on the other, confidence must be brought back to the business world so as to incline them to borrow on the basis of normal expectations of the future. "The problem of recovery is also, in my judgment," Mr. Keynes added, "indissolubly bound up with the restoration of prices to a higher level.

"The cure of unemployment involves improving business profits," he went on. "The improvement of business profits can only come about by an improvement in new investment relative to saving. An increase of investment relative to saving must also, as an inevitable by-product, bring about a rise of prices, thus ameliorating the burdens arising out of monetary indebtedness."

The practical means by which investment can be increased "is, or ought to be, preëminently the business of the central banker," Mr. Keynes declared.

In his view, "there is perhaps not a great deal which can be done deliberately to restore confidence. The turning point may come in part from some chance and unpredictable event. But it is capable, of course, of being greatly affected by favorable international developments, as, for example, an alleviation of the war debts, such as Mr. Hoover has lately proposed. In the main, however, restoration of confidence must be based, not on the vague expectations or hopes of the business world, but on a real improvement in fundamentals."

New construction programs under the direct auspices of the Government or public authorities can play a valuable part in restoring prosperity, Mr. Keynes thinks. "Theoretically, it seems to me, there is everything to be said for action along these lines," he declared. "For the Government can borrow cheaply and need not be deterred by overnice calculations as to the prospective return."

When confidence is at its lowest ebb, the rate of interest plays a comparatively small part in determining prosperity, Mr. Keynes thinks. It may also be true, he said, in so far as manufacturing plants are concerned, that the rate of interest is never the dominating factor. "But after all, the main volume of investment always takes the form of housing, of public utilities, and of transportation.

"Within these spheres, the rate of interest plays, I am convinced, a predominant part. I am ready to believe that a small change in the rate of interest may not be sufficient." But if the change is sufficiently large, it "must surely bring within the horizon all kinds of projects which are now out of the question. Let me quote an example from my own country," he said. "Noone believes that it will pay to electrify the railway system of Great Britain on the basis of borrowing at 5 per cent. At 4½ per cent the enthusiasts believe that it will be worth while; at 4 per cent everyone agrees it is an open question; at 3 per cent it is impossible to dispute that it will be worth while. So it must be with endless other technical projects."

New Air Mail Line To Open on July 10

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Sixteen extensions of existing air mail routes over the country were announced yesterday by Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General.

The first of the extensions, that between New York City and Atlantic City, will begin operations on July 10. Service on the others will begin as soon as the air mail operators have concluded the necessary preliminary work.

The routes include: St. Louis to Memphis, Tenn.; Cheyenne, Wyo., to Denver; Fort Worth to Amarillo, Texas; Boston, by way of Portland to Bangor, Maine; El Paso, Texas, to Albuquerque, N. M.; Omaha, Neb., via Sioux City and Sioux Falls to Watertown, S. D.; New York to Kansas City, Mo.; Pueblo, Colo., to Anbuquerque; Pueblo to Amarillo, Texas; Albany to Springfield to Boston; Albany to New York; Albany to Cleveland; Philadelphia to Atlantic City, N. J.; Washington to Atlantic City; Cleveland to Nashville, Tenn.

All save the last named route will be a round trip service daily. One trip daily will be made between the Ohio and Tennessee cities.

When the new service becomes effective, the total length of the air mail routes in the United States will be 29,586 miles, with a total of 84,771 miles flown each day.

ZOO GETS STRANGE BIRD

The Franklin Park Zoo is to receive an addition in the form of a strange-looking bird, thought to be a species of hawk or eagle, as a result of the bird's alighting on board the fishing vessel Maris Stella 80 miles southeast of Highland Light. The bird was brought to the fish pier by Capt. Frank Sagas of the vessel.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, July 2—The Bank of England made no change in its rediscount rate of 2½ per cent.

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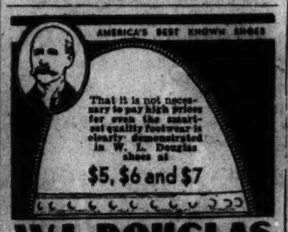
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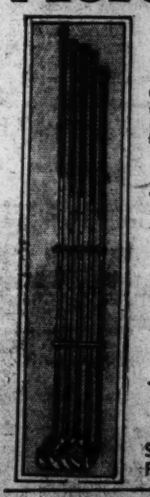
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ELY PREDICTS END OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Governor Says More Kindly, Better Ordered Society Will Change It

Ultimate abolition of capital punishment by a better ordered and more kindly society was predicted by Gov. Joseph B. Ely yesterday in a statement commuting to life imprisonment the sentence of an offender who had been convicted of both first and second degree homicide.

Governor Ely declared he could not place this crime, committed in the heat of passion aroused by liquor, in the same category with a deliberately premeditated homicide committed with malice aforethought by a gunman or thief.

"Society," he said, "can extend no sympathy and no leniency to that person who, armed, sets out to rob and plunder, and in the commission of that crime for the accomplishment of his object or the protection of himself through apprehension, shoots and kills.

"Society can neither extend sympathy nor leniency to the person who kills for hire. For them was set up the statutory requirements of murder in the first degree. For them was set up the statutory requirements that he who kills in perpetration of a crime punishable by imprisonment for life shall be guilty of murder in the first degree.

"I have no doubt that the time will come when a better ordered society, and therefore a more humane and kindly society, will deem it not only advisable but safe to abolish the idea of capital punishment. It is the ultimate goal of a slow and tortuous progress from the days when men were hung for stealing horses and when capital punishment was inflicted for dozens of offenses.

"Assuming that it should remain upon the statute books for murder, I believe that it should be and must be used with that clemency and due regard for the facts of an individual case which satisfies the public mind and the conscience of persons in authority whose duty it is to exercise that clemency.

"It does not seem to me that this commutation of sentence should encourage crime or weaken our respect for laws of the Commonwealth. It most clearly points out the extreme danger that may arise at any time in the departing from social requirements. At the same time, I think I have definitely pointed out those cases which cannot be subject of executive clemency."

Tonight at the Pops

"Lohengrin," Introduction to Act III ..... Wagner
"Egmont," Overture ..... Beethoven
"Song Without Words" ..... Tchaikovsky
"Rosenkavalier," Waltzes ..... R. Strauss
Melodies From Sir Arthur Sullivan's Operas ..... Arranged by Seredy
"The Lost Chord" ..... Sir Arthur Sullivan
Trumpet Solo—Marcel La Fosse
"The Pirates of Penzance," Overture ..... Sir Arthur Sullivan
Prelude in C-sharp minor ..... Rachmaninoff
Minuet ..... Bolzoni
"Blue White," March ..... Schmidt

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight and Friday; generally shifting winds.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Generally fair and warmer tonight and Friday, except probable local thundershowers Friday afternoon.

New Hampshire and Connecticut: Fair and somewhat warmer tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness; probably local thundershowers in the afternoon.

Vermont: Fair and continued warm tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness, followed by local thundershowers, and cooler in the afternoon.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate east winds, shifting to southeast and southerly winds; partly overcast tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. July2	Max. July1		8 a.m. July2	Max. July1
Atlantic City	72	80	Nantucket	60	66
Bismarck, N.D.	56	84	New Orleans	82	94
Boston	62	81	New York	72	90
Buffalo	80	82	Norfolk, Va.	78	94
Calgary	40	..	North Platte	68	86
Charleston	89	90	Philadelphia	74	90
Chicago	80	98	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	106
Cincinnati	82	94	Pittsburgh	82	92
Denver	60	86	Portland, Me.	58	70
Eastport, Me.	52	64	Raleigh	82	98
Hatteras	80	84	St. Louis	80	104
Helena, Mont.	52	78	St. Paul	70	94
Huron, S. D.	62	84	Salt Lake City	62	86
Jacksonville	78	92	San Francisco	56	78
Kansas City	72	98	Santa Fe, N.M.	58	76
Key West	82	88	Seattle	58	74
Los Angeles	68	84	Tampa	76	74
Memphis	76	100	Washington	74	96
Miami, Fla.	82	86	Wichita, Kan.	72	90
Montreal	76	96	Williston, N.D.	56	78

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 1:54 p.m., Friday 2:02 a. m.
Height of tides 8.6 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

New United Church Selects Its Officers

SEATTLE, Wash., July 2 (AP)—The merger of the Congregational and Christian Churches of the United States and Canada was completed at their joint convention here yesterday with the election of executive officers.

Dr. Charles Emerson Burton, New York, was elected general secretary; Dr. Frederick Fagely, New York, associate secretary; Dr. Warren H. Dennison, Dayton, O., assistant secretary, and William T. Boult, New York, treasurer.

All but Dennison were Congregational church officers. He was formerly general secretary of the Christian Church.

The second biennial convention of the United Church, as organized here, will be in 1933 in Cleveland, Ohio.

Nationalist Army Nears Canton Goal

HONG KONG, July 2 (AP)—The vanguard of President Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist army today reached the border of Kwangtung province, domain of the new insurgent government formed at Canton.

The advance column was expected to await the arrival of the main army before attempting an invasion of insurgent territory.

Although President Chiang issued a proclamation saying his offensive would start July 1, there has been no fighting thus far. Chiang recently began his southward movement from Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi province. His forces are said to number about 250,000.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Junior Model Yacht Association: Model yacht regatta for boats over 30 inches long; auspices Community Service of Boston; Jamaica Pond, 7.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"School for Scandal" (film).

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: French Rooms, Miss Doane, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open week days, except Monday from 10 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every week day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. Exhibition of prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Montegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler and Daumier.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits and old ship paintings.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Summer exhibition.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street — Pen and pencil sketches by Sydney B. Johnson; etchings of Japan by H. Lüthmann; drypoints and etchings by Minna Weiss Zellness. Miscellaneous exhibitions of oils, water colors and pastels. Through July 10.

For Other Exhibitions, See Monday's Monitor.

BRISBANE ELECTS COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—The political composition of the Greater Brisbane Council was drastically changed by the recent election. Before it consisted of 16 Nationalists and four Labor members. The alignment now is, Nationalists 2, Labor 8, Civic Reform 7, Progressive 3. J. W. Greene, Progressive, was elected Lord Mayor.

'Can She Bake a Cherry Pie, Billy Boy?'

© Harris & Ewing

YES, SHE CAN BAKE A CHERRY PIE

She's a Young Thing, Too, is Miss Maxine Weaver, a Traverse City (Mich.) High School Girl, and She is Queen of the National Cherry Festival.

The old song from which the words at the top of the picture are taken had it that the girl who could bake the cherry pie was a young thing and could not leave her mother. But Miss Weaver went to Washington and presented the pie she is holding to President Hoover along with an invitation to attend the national tribute to the luscious fruit in Traverse City July 15, 16, 17.

Fourth of July First Observed In North Carolina Town in 1778

Public Celebration of Independence Day Claimed to Have Been Held in New Bern—First Official Proclamation Issued in 1783

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BERN, N. C., July 2—Believed to be the first public celebration of its kind in America, the Fourth of July, as Independence Day, was observed in 1778 at New Bern, N. C. The first official celebration of the day, by enactment of the State Legislature, occurred in 1783 in North Carolina; and the first gubernatorial proclamation setting aside July 4 as a holiday for the observance of peace and independence was issued June 18, 1783, by Gov. Alexander Martin of North Carolina.

In observance of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, New Bern citizens joined in a celebration on July 4, 1778, according to an account of the day published in the old North Carolina Gazette of July 10, 1778, and reprinted in the North Carolina Historical Review for April, 1929.

The account follows, as related by James Davis, first North Carolina printer and newspaper publisher:

"July Fourth Celebrated.

"On Saturday last, the ever memorable FOURTH of July, the RISING STATES of America entered the THIRD year of their INDEPENDENCE, in spite of numerous fleets and armies; in spite of tomahawk and scalping knife; in spite of the numberless wicked and diabolical engines of cruelty and revenge, placed off against us by the magnanimous and heroic, humane and merciful George the Third, the father of his people, and his wicked and abandoned soldiery. On this day, the bright morning star of this western world arose in the east, and warned us to immerge from the slavish tyranny and servile dependence on a venal and corrupt court, and assume to ourselves a name among nations; a name terrible to tyrants, and wrote in indelible characters by the Almighty as a refuge from persecution.

"This day was observed here with every possible mark and demonstration of joy and reverence; tripple salutes were fired from the batteries in town, and on board the ship Cornell, and the privateer brig BELLONA, belonging to this port, the gentlemen of the town met, where many toasts suitable to the importance of the day were drank, and the evening happily concluded.

"By several accounts from head quarters, it seems to be well authenticated, that the British troops have evacuated Philadelphia, and that our army are in possession of it."

The Governor's proclamation follows, in part:

"Whereas, the honorable members of the General Assembly have by a resolution of both Houses, recommended to me to appoint Friday, the Fourth of July next, being the anniversary of the declaration of the American Independence, as a Day of Solemn Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the many most gracious interpositions of his providence manifested in a great & signal manner in behalf of these United States, during the conflict with one of the first powers of Europe:—For rescuing them in the Day of Distress from Tyranny & Oppression, and supporting them with the aid of great & powerful allies:—For conducting them Gloriously and triumphantly through a just and necessary War, and putting an end to the calamities thereof by the restoration of Peace, after humbling the pride of our enemies & compelling them to acknowledge the Sovereignty and Independence of the American Empire, and relinquish all right and claim to the same:—For raising up a distressed and Injured people to rank among independent nations and the Sovereign Powers of the world. And for all other Divine favor bestowed on the inhabitants of the United States & this in particular.

"In conformity to the pious intentions of the Legislature I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, directing that the said 4th Day of July next be observed as above, hereby strictly commanding and enjoining all the Good Citizens of this State to set apart the said Day from bodily labour and employ the same in devout and religious exercises. And I do require all Ministers of the Gospel of every Denomination to convene their congregations at the same time, and deliver to them Discourses suitable to the important occasion recommending in general the practice of Virtue & true Religion as the great foundation of Private Blessings as well as National happiness & prosperity."

Another account of an early Fourth of July celebration in North Carolina, which took place in Halifax, in the year 1796, shows the marked contrast to modern celebrations, the account following in part, as taken from the North Carolina Journal, published July 11, 1976:

"The Fourth of July.

"THAT AUSPICIOUS DAY which gave birth to AMERICA'S INDEPENDENCY, was celebrated in this town on Monday last. At one o'clock the Gentlemen assembled at Mr. Hopkin's tavern, and at three partook of a Dinner provided for the occasion. . . .

"The afternoon was spent in great festivity, while the utmost harmony and good order prevailed, and the evening closed with a Ball at the Long-Room, at which were present a brilliant assemblage of Ladies."

Although Independence Day was often observed as a general holiday in various parts of the country, not until 1873 did Pennsylvania, the State where the Declaration of Independence had been adopted and signed and where the now-famous Liberty Bell had been rung, pass the first state law declaring the Fourth of July to be a legal holiday in that State every year. Other states followed this example, so that now the day is observed as an annual legal holiday by law in every state, territory and possession of the United States.

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Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

'Old Ironsides' Puts Out to Sea

The United States frigate Constitution, 44 guns, Commander Louis J. Gulliver, captain, put to sea today from the Boston Navy Yard.

No lookout held the station in the foretop, ready to hail the quarterdeck with the warning cry "Sail ho!" as when the frigate stood out of President Roads in the early days of her brilliant career. In tow of the naval tug Grebe, "Old Ironsides" swung clear of her land ties, bound for Portsmouth, N. H., on a social call, the first of many she will make in the months to come. A flotilla of naval vessels accompanied the ship to sea. Colors were dipped and whistles shrieked a farewell from ships in the harbor and stream. The early defender of the nation was heading into blue water after a rest of 34 years.

Tug boats bearing batteries of cameras sailed parallel to the moving frigate. Deer Island Light began to come into range on the port hand. The tugs and other naval and private escorting craft dropped astern. Out ahead, the Grebe was beginning to haul up toward the Northeast Graves. Once more the Constitution was heading eastward, her great canvas-covered yards swaying to the lilt and lift of an ocean swell.

INDIAN PRINCES APPROVE IDEA FOR FEDERATION

(Continued from Page 1)

scheme that will tie in the states with British India.

So far the princes have confined themselves to discussing the respective qualities of these two proposals, but plans are maturing for establishment of a special committee to reconsider the rival merits of both proposals with a view to coming to some definite finding. Chief disagreements between the two factions are based primarily on personal factors existing between the Nawab of Bhopal and the Maharaja of Bikaner, and other princes on the one hand, and the Maharaja of Patiala, former Chancellor, on the other.

The situation, however, has been considerably cleared here with the Maharaja of Patiala's assurance that he favors some form of federation, indicating that his attitude is inspired less by any desire to break up the London proposals than to see them evolved in another form.

Those princes who hesitate to join in an immediate scheme of federation with British India do so because they feel uncertain as to their status under an all-India federal project. Their diffidence to support the all-India scheme has been developed since the last Round Table met, and has been partly inspired by recent events in India.

Many of these princes were openly hostile to the conversations which ended in the Delhi pact, seeing in Lord Irwin's talks with Mahatma Gandhi the elevation of the All-India National Congress to a position it did not genuinely deserve in the nation's councils.

"Negotiations with seditionists is a policy the princes cannot afford to encourage," these princes say in effect, intimating that democratic movements, such as the Congress, which the British recognize as important, find scant sympathy among these minor monarchs. In other quarters, however, it is held that the princes are overlooking the position of the Congress today, since the agreement was reached between Gandhi and Lord Irwin at the Vice-Regal Palace last March, the status of the Congress has been considerably undermined. Instead of playing the leading part in violating law and order throughout British India, the Congress has receded into a minor place among the ordinary political groups of the country.

Indeed the position of the Congress in India today is causing some of its leaders to think furiously. Save in the United Provinces and in the frontier area where the "red shirts" are causing trouble, Congress activities have virtually vanished from the political scene. In both these places, however, some apprehension is felt among the authorities at the turn events are taking, and it is felt some steps will have to be made by the Government to counteract the political activities, which may react on the participation of Congress at the next round table.

Nevertheless in the main the situation throughout India today is one of political peace, which has not been equaled since the World War.

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CART HORSE PARADE HELD IN LONDON

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The annual Whitsun demonstration of the London Cart Horse Parade Society drew 784 horses to the rendezvous in Regent's Park.

Sir Walter Gilbey, the president of the society, mentioned the proposed legislation to prohibit the use of horses on certain London streets, denying that it was the use of horses which caused congestion.

ELEVATED ACT ACCEPTED

Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, has received from Charles B. Gleason, clerk of the Boston Elevated Railway, official notice of the acceptance on the part of the stockholders of the act passed by the last Legislature extending the period of public control for the elevated 28 years.

MOTOR REGISTRAR CONFIRMED

The appointment of Morgan T. Ryan, Boston attorney and assistant secretary of Gov. Joseph B. Ely, as Registrar of Motor Vehicles has been confirmed by the Executive Council. Mr. Ryan takes the place of Capt. George A. Parker who resigned.

MACHADO GROUP OFFERS PLAN TO GOVERN FUTURE

Platform Calls for Cuban Election in 1932; Backed by Coalition

HAVANA, Cuba, July 2 (AP)—President Machado and his Liberal-Popular Party leaders yesterday made public their future platform, and the President told the press that he would govern henceforth "with the Liberal-Popular coalition."

The platform, consisting of seven points, was drawn up after conferences of leaders of the two parties, summoned to Havana recently by Dr. Clemente Vasquez Bello, President of the Senate and of the Liberal Party.

The Conservatives, who helped to reelect Machado in 1928, announced some weeks ago that they would withdraw from the coalition and would oppose the Government.

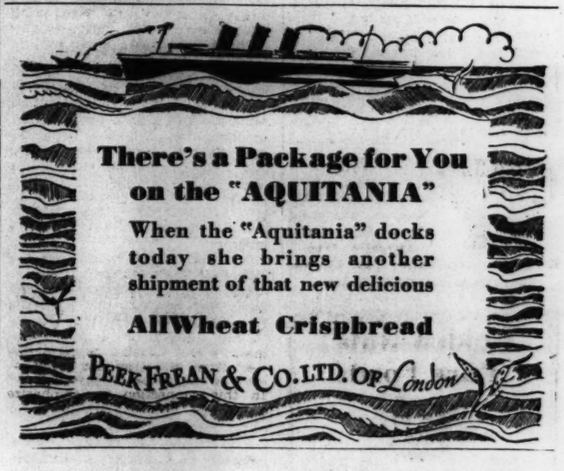
Among the important declarations in the platform were:

"The coalition will support President Machado in constitutional reforms in the form indicated by genuine public opinion and including, without fail, presidential elections in 1932.

"The Liberal and Popular parties, which, following out their historical affinity, united in the 1924 electoral campaign to oppose reactionary tendencies of the Conservative Party, are now more closely knit than ever before.

"The two parties, conscious of their responsibilities before the country in this hour of moral and material crisis, accept the difficult task of working toward solutions that may be of benefit to all, offering, as always, the unreserved support of its adherents to the Government.

"The coalition, which has given the country a budget fitting to the present critical circumstances, proposes to resolve pressing economic problems by legislative means as part of a carefully conceived and thoroughly studied plan."



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•STICK TO JENNEY•

CAIRO SENDS OUT FIRST EGYPTIAN GIRL GRADUATE

American University Indicates Possibilities Among Illiterate Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2—What can be done to reduce illiteracy among Egyptian women was demonstrated at the recent commencement exercises of the American University at Cairo, Egypt, when Miss Eva Habib el Masri graduated not only at the head of her class, but also won three of the highest class honors.

Miss Habib is the first Egyptian woman to graduate from the University, which was established in 1920, and her splendid record is said to attest to what schools and colleges in Egypt can do for women when they are given the opportunity.

The story of Miss Habib's success and the hopes of the University's faculty for reducing Egypt's illiteracy among women, reported to be from 96 to 98 per cent, was told here by Herman A. Lum, executive secretary of the board of trustees of the university.

"Miss Habib is the daughter of the secretary of the Egyptian Senate," Mr. Lum said. "Besides winning the French language prize, the social science prize and the English language prize, she was editor-in-chief of the college paper during her senior year, and took a prominent part in all other college activities.

"I have just received a letter from a member of the faculty of the university," Mr. Lum continued, "in which he tells of the graduation exercises at which Miss Habib was awarded her B. A. degree. He writes that, as he looked over the gathering of Egyptians, many of them distinguished people with their families, who had come to see the commencement exercises, he could not help being curious about the thoughts of the Egyptian women in the audience. 'Perhaps these women,' he writes, 'with the traditions of centuries of self-abnegation behind them, and a present 98 per cent illiteracy, were seeing in Miss Habib the possibilities of the women of the years to come.'"

The enrollment of students at the university this past year was 359, including those attending the junior college.

Showing the Way to Women of Egypt

MISS EVA HABIB EL MASRI
Who Is Being Congratulated by William M. Jardine, United States Minister to Egypt, as the First Egyptian Girl to Graduate From the American University at Cairo.

TEACHER JOB PROBLEM PUT UP TO STATES

(Continued from Page 1)

the lack of world organization. The indirect causes, in his opinion, were deeper, namely, the prejudicial attitudes of ill will and suspicion in millions of people brought about by this training in schools and churches. But now, he continued, both branches are studying the problem, participating in moves toward world friendliness, and are becoming true peacemakers.

A plea to the teachers not to be "cowards" was made by William E. McAndrew of Norwalk, Conn., who said, "When the Revolutionary patriots were trying to knit the states together in a permanent union, they passed the famous Ordinance of 1787, laying down the purposes of the proposed system of public schools as good government and the happiness of mankind. American teachers have realized the happiness aim for children in advance of every other nation.

Government Criticized

"Meantime, good government lags. We have more corruption, justice selling, and crime per capita than any nation in the world. In 1789, the leading statesmen discussing education agreed that teachers in the nation's schools should be drawn from experts in economics, government, justice, general welfare and politics. I do not know any public school or college so manned. I do not know any school as devoted to public welfare as to the self-centered nature of the child. When I ask intending teachers what they do if crooks are nominated for office in their home town, I am told that they do nothing.

"Why not? They were made public servants to secure good government. They say they'd be fired if they did. Until we get a few more people willing to run the risks that make heroes, why teach the children the lives of only dead ones? With all the ridicule heaped on teachers for talkativeness, foolish investments, and other things, let us not have the added slur that we are cowards."

A back-to-the-home movement for the rural child was advocated by Miss Florence M. Hale, rural school superintendent for Maine, who is the only candidate for the office of president in the election today.

Nearly one-eighth of the rural school children of Maine must live away from home if they wish a high school education, Miss Hale said, and she urged that high schools be set up in rural communities so that children can remain within the domain of family discipline and within the help of their parents in adjusting their problems.

Retrenchment no Solution

The same need of schools in rural sections was emphasized by Clarence Poe, who said that the schools of tomorrow will be the little capitals of community republics. In them, he said, farmers will find help not only in the production of better crops and better livestock, but will constantly meet under leadership developed from their own ranks, and with the help of teachers and principals will effect rural coöperation, coöeration not only in buying materials needed for production and in selling the products of their farms but also in looking after all the public or civic interests of the rural community just as effectively as any chamber of commerce or board of trade looks after the interests of an urban community.

To retrench in educational expenses would be like trying to cure depression with more depression, said A. L. Threlkeld of Denver, Colo., in a speech at one of the main sessions. "The depression," he said, "is due to the lack of the right kind of education. Education appropriate to our present civilization will address itself to the solution of our economic and other social problems. It will tend to eliminate selfishness. If society is interested in making progress toward elimination of such phenomena as economic depressions, it must invest further in that type of education which works toward this end."

Mr. Threlkeld urged three general procedures in financing education; fiscal independence for the local board of education from political authority of any kind, a more equitable system of taxation, and a more equitable system of distribution of school moneys, by which education taxes are levied where wealth is and spent for education where the children are.

Outstanding achievements in improved courses of study and improved methods of teaching world understanding were reported by Miss Annie C. Woodward of Somerville, Mass., chairman of the international relations committee.

There was no formal program of the convention last evening, but the delegates and visitors went to Hollywood Bowl for the Misson Play by John Steven McGroarty, which is enacted each year in the playhouse adjoining San Gabriel Mission.

MORAL FORCES CALLED BETTER FOR ENFORCEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

favor this policy, to ask juries to convict upon a standard of proof which would be unheard of in other classes of crime."

Sentences ought not to shock community conscience by their severity, according to the prohibition director. "Juries will not convict if they believe the punishment out of proportion to the offense," he declared, adding "that it ought to be severe enough to act as a warning and deterrent to everyone, including the offender."

The injunction was upheld by Colonel Woodcock as an effective remedy against speakeasies.

"A total of 5277 permanent injunctions have been granted against liquor nuisances," he said. "There is a lot of hard, detail work involved in its use and its success depends, just as does other law enforcing efforts, upon the earnestness and training of the men."

Says Wets Pilfer Words

Yesterday, wets and drys participated in a lively debate, alternating on the platform for about two hours. Mrs. Ella A. Boole deplored the perversion by modern wets of terms originated by drys in prohibition days. She referred to "crusaders" and "temperance," pointing out that the first, once applied to a small group of women reformers, now has been adopted by those who would restore the liquor traffic, while the second, which has applied, she said, for a century to total abstinence, is now being confused with moderation.

Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, president of the Virginia W. C. T. U., answered the objections of those who disapproved the prohibition law by saying that those who are already good do not object to being made so by law.

"It is the liquor traffic that minds," she declared.

Federal power would have to be involved even in enforcing local prohibition laws in order to keep those states dry which wanted to be so, she said to those who criticized federal control. Other drys who spoke included James M. Rogers, of Charlottesville, who declared that "Virginia is dry and is going to stay dry," and the Rev. Byron Davis, a local clergyman. Wet debaters included the leader of the local Crusaders, Paul B. Barrenger, former president of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and John N. Gibbons, investigator for the Moderation League of New York.

Elaborating his plan that deferred interest and amortization on war debts should be allowed in the shape of credit to be used by debtor nations to buy the products of their creditors, Mr. Vrooman pointed out that the creditor nations are entitled to these sales as a fair reward for their generosity in offering a moratorium.

In an interview, he explained that his plan was not suggested with a view to "gumming" President Hoover's plan, but for the purpose of "greasing" the wheels of our diplomatic negotiations at Paris and of making his proposal so patently fair to all the nations concerned that their acceptance of it could be practically relied upon as a foregone conclusion.

"The suggested opening of foreign markets, in the debtor nations, for the surplus products of the creditor nations, is," he said, "a natural development of the original Hoover proposal. How could the debtor nations do otherwise than approve such a plan? It would constitute an appropriate and substantial means of expressing their appreciation of this piece of wholesale international generosity.

"Moreover, France, which now is trying to find a way to concur in President Hoover's proposal while safeguarding her own financial situation, could hardly fail to welcome this manifestation of sound and practical methods of promoting the economic welfare of the nations called upon to make such colossal sacrifices for the general welfare.

Length of Moratorium

"Many people have expressed their anxiety as to how long the proposed moratorium would be likely to last. If all the benefits were to be monopolized by the debtor nations and all the sacrifices were to be made by the creditor nations the chances are that the latter soon would find a way to put a stop to such a one-sided arrangement but, if in exchange for the credit extended, the credit... nations could receive profits for their surplus products there would seem to be no sound reason for not continuing the moratorium as long as the need for it continued."

As specific aids to the farmer, Mr. Vrooman advocated reforestation and the planting of fertilizing legumes under the leadership of the Federal Farm Board. Mr. Vrooman who was Assistant Secretary of Agriculture under President Wilson, declared that the board has fallen down 100 per cent in a program which "might have been successful."

As a solution to the problem of the retired worker in this country, Mr. Vrooman suggested the founding of model agricultural colonies in the southeastern states where such men could earn a living from the soil.

"Adult education," was the subject of an address last night by Spencer Miller Jr., secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, and of a conference held in conjunction with the institute yesterday.

"Education which is continuous, becomes an indispensable necessity," Mr. Miller declared, pointing to the necessity of understanding the complexes of modern civilization, to vote and to the vast increase in leisure in America brought by the machine age.

The one effective way of interesting citizens in the problem of local taxation is to impress upon them that every wage earner in the country has a tax burden of 30 cents a day, William B. Munro of the California Institute of Technology, told a taxation round table. "There are no non-taxpayers," he declared. "If we could drive this economic truth home to the great masses of people, we would accomplish more for governmental economy than in any other way."

RADIO PATENT POOL HINTED IN CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—The Justice Department announced yesterday that the defendants in the antitrust suit against the Radio Corporation of America and other companies would consider favorably creating an open patent pool in the radio and allied fields.

A statement by the department said that at the conferences it developed "that regardless of the legality or illegality of their contracts the principal defendants were ready to change them so as to make them unobjectionable in the view of the department."

It was said at the department that the erection of an open patent pool would allow use of radio tube patents by the public generally upon terms to be fixed by independent trustees.

STANDARD OIL OF NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK, July 2—The board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey have fixed the price at which employees may buy stock under the stock purchase plan during the last half of 1931 at $34 a share. The closing price of the stock yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange was $39.

TRAINING URGED FOR SERVICE IN ECONOMIC LINES

American Teacher Federation at Chicago Hears Pleas for New Education

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 2—Need for a "West Point" or an "Annapolis" of the social sciences to train men for peace-time economic service to their country, was cited by Miss Mary C. Barker, of Atlanta, Ga., president of the American Federation of Teachers, at its convention here.

Prof Jerome Davis, of the Yale Divinity School, joined in advocating more general and systematic education in economics as a means of solving unemployment and other problems. Both speakers are members of local unions of the trade union organization which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"To fight a world war," Miss Barker said, "the directing genius of the nation was organized almost to a man, within a few months; but to fight the accumulated evils of our economic wars we have no method.

"If here and there a few thinkers and leaders have arisen, they have found the inertia of ignorance in the masses so great as to preclude the development of enough public sentiment to induce legislative action. People have not learned to think in social terms.

"Social science and more social science ought to be our curriculum slogan. One hindrance to reaching this goal is the statement often made that economics is a controversial field and that it is hard for a teacher to handle problems that involve current issues. The truth of this statement only emphasizes the necessity for teachers as a class to have knowledge and understanding of current issues.

"When we become more interested in dispelling darkness than we are fearful of having the term radical hurled at us, we shall be more effective agents of social progress."

"Education has a moral responsibility to acquaint the children with the major economic conditions confronting society," Professor Davis declared. "In the common school they learn almost nothing about unemployment, its cause and prevention."

Fundamental causes of unemployment in the United States, the Yale sociologist asserted, are maldistribution of wealth and low and intermittent wages in contrast to high dividends.

Adult education offers great possibilities for the economic enlightenment of the country, declared Fred Atkins Moore, executive director of the adult education council of Chicago. But if it is to serve this end, Mr. Moore added, it must be less academic and more informal than it is at present.

An extended legislative program was recommended by Miss Selma Borchardt, legislative representative of the federation. She urged that the federation reaffirm its stand in favor of a federal department of education for research, but she added, "Let us scrutinize any bill introduced, so that there be no language there which would directly or indirectly grant to the Federal Government any power to administer the educational affairs of the states."

Chicago's Finances Citizens' Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 2—Whether or not Chicago can be quickly pulled out of its present financial rut, and Illinois can be given a more satisfactory revenue system, depends upon the willingness of all groups of the citizenry to agree on a workable plan which can be rushed through the Legislature. The way for this emergency action was paved yesterday, when a group of nearly 50 representative citizens was authorized by Gov. Louis L. Emmerson to prepare such a program, with the promise that he will call a special session of the Legislature as soon as it is ready.

In opening the conference, Governor Emmerson declared that Cook County was "confronted with a revenue situation unparalleled in the history of this or any other state, and of such extreme emergency as to require the best thought and the most complete coöperation of all the elements of our citizenship. Something must be done about it and that speedily."

An executive committee of eleven men, each representing an important sector of taxpayers, will do the commission's work, beginning today at the Union League Club with its first conference.

Western Methods Favorable to India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—Cash, totaling 8,250,000 rupees (approximately $3,000,000), was collected for the tradesmen of Calcutta and Bombay by the Indian postal authorities during 1930 through the agency of the "value-payable post" system, which operates throughout the country.

The "V. P." method is a real mail order business. A customer writes to a store for an article, which is supplied on the understanding that payment is made to the postman delivering it. Unless payment is made at the time of delivery, delivery is withheld.

A "cash on delivery" traffic between India, Great Britain and northern Ireland amounted to 1504 consignments, valued at 70,134 rupees, while "value-payable" goods received in India from Great Britain and northern Ireland totaled 97,546 parcels, worth approximately 324,000 rupees.

'A Bigger Dollar' Is Women's Slogan

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—The large round dollar was being set up for study today by 13,000 women's clubs with a view to making it loom larger and go farther around.

"The depression has made its challenge to women everywhere," explained Mrs. John L. Sippel, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. "Never have I seen women working in closer harmony on a common problem—it is reminiscent of war time."

The federation purpose in its new economic adjustment program, she said, was to give definite direction to this spontaneous impulse.

"Our key thoughts will be 'follow your dollar back and find out where every penny goes,'" she said. The program will be carried through the country by a special committee.

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FLIERS PRAISED FOR FLIGHT BY ENTIRE WORLD

(Continued from Page 1)

gator, shared the honors of the reception to the fliers. Mrs. Gatty, who left Los Angeles by airplane hoping to arrive here ahead of the Winnie Mae, the globe-circling plane, was grounded at Pittsburgh, but managed to get a train from there yesterday and arrived here this morning in time to participate in the welcome.

This began at 10:30 a. m., when the airmen and their wives left the Ritz Carlton Hotel to board the city tug Macom at Forty-fifth Street and North River, whence they proceeded to the Battery, where official city welcomes always begin.

When Wiley Post brought the white monoplane to the ground at Roosevelt Field at 8:47 last night, among those there to greet it were Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Mrs. Lindbergh, Col. Clarence D. Chamberlin, William S. Brock and Edward Schley, Mrs. Post, wife of the aviator, and C. F. Hall, backer of the flight. Mrs. Gatty was on her way from the West by airplane, but had been detained at Pittsburgh by unfavorable weather.

The setting sun had turned the western sky to pink and orange when the Winnie Mae was sighted from the field. Swiftly the white monoplane that has conquered two oceans and three formidable mountain ranges loomed in the brilliantly colored sky and was greeted first by biplanes, monoplanes and flying boats.

The Winnie Mae circled the field twice and a shout of delight went up from the waiting crowd. Wheeling for the third time, the monoplane came in low and swooped down for a perfect three-point landing toward the crowd. Then Post taxied up to the line in front of the operations office, while the 250 policemen on duty at the field fought to keep the crowd from breaking through the lines.

When the monoplane roared to a stop, Post leaped to the ground and the police had to use their clubs to protect him from the enthusiastic crowd. Mrs. Post, who had been watching the western sky since her arrival at the field late in the afternoon, was escorted to her husband's side by two policemen.

Harold Gatty, meanwhile, had hauled himself up through the cockpit and was sitting on the high wing of the ship surveying the surging crowd. He waved to them, then made his way between the fuel tanks to the door and jumped to the ground. Tractors were attached to the airplane and started at once to haul it away to a hangar in which Colonel Lindbergh's transatlantic monoplane, Spirit of St. Louis, was once housed.

At the operations office, the aviators were greeted by Dr. John H. Finley, chairman of the Mayor's reception committee to distinguished visitors; posed for photographers and answered a few questions, and then left by automobile for their hotel in New York.

At the hotel later, Post described the flight as "long and strenuous" and both the aviators agreed that they were not going to undertake any other long flights soon.

Gives Credit to Post

"He's the fellow who really should have the credit," said Gatty waving his hand toward his companion, Post.

"Blind flying was the worst experience," he said. The airplane, he added, "was in fine condition," and he believed it could start immediately and cover the journey all over again. Gatty and Post both agreed that the trip from Berlin to Moscow was one of the most difficult parts and that the hop from Khabarovsk to Nome was the "toughest."

"From Berlin to Moscow we had rain which bothered us a lot," Gatty said. "It came fast and thick. That was one place where we flew blind, and were we glad to see Moscow?"

Post said the flight "wasn't so bad at first," but he "got pretty tired over Siberia, about the third day out." "That was pretty tough," he added. "I kept fatigue out of my mind. I didn't want to think about it—knew I couldn't afford to."

When someone asked Post whether he would go into vaudeville or the talking films, he looked incredulous and then drawled, "What me?" as though he thought it a joke.

The Russians treated them well and helped them in every way they could, Post said.

Awaiting the fliers when they arrived here was a formal invitation from President Hoover to lunch with him at the White House on Monday.

They Flew Into the East, Winged Out of the West

Tuesday, June 23
Eastern Standard Time

3:56 a. m.—Left Roosevelt Field, New York.
10:48 a. m.—Arrived Harbor Grace, N. F.—1132 miles.
2:28 p. m.—Left Harbor Grace.

Wednesday, June 24

6:45 a. m.—Arrived Sealand Airdrome, near Chester, Eng.—2195 miles.
8:05 a. m.—Left Sealand Airdrome.
11:45 p. m.—Arrived Hanover, Ger.—534 miles.
12:50 p. m.—Left Hanover. (Returned for fuel.)
1:15 p. m. — Left Hanover.
2:30 p. m.—Arrived Tempelhof Airdrome, Berlin—154 miles.

Thursday, June 25

1:38 a. m.—Left Berlin.
10:30 a. m.—Arrived October Airport, Moscow—991 miles.
10:00 p. m.—Left Moscow.

Friday, June 26

8:32 a. m.—Arrived Novo-Sibirsk—1579 miles.
5:45 p. m.—Left Novo-Sibirsk.

Saturday, June 27

11:55 a. m.—Arrived Irkutsk—1055 miles.
2:10 a. m.—Left Irkutsk.
7:00 a. m. — Arrived Blagovestchensk—1009 miles.
9:30 p. m.—Left Blagovestchensk.

Sunday, June 28

1:30 a. m.—Arrived Khabarovsk—361 miles.

Monday, June 29

4:00 a. m.—Left Khabarovsk.
8:45 p. m.—Arrived Solomon, Alaska—36 miles from Nome—2500 miles.
10:30 p. m.—Left Solomon.

Tuesday, June 30

2:25 a. m. — Arrived Fairbanks, Alaska—520 miles.
8:24 a. m.—Left Fairbanks.
6:39 p. m. — Arrived Edmonton, Alta.—1450 miles.

Wednesday, July 1

5:39 a. m.—Left Edmonton.
4:15 p. m. — Arrived Cleveland, Ohio—1600 miles.
4:44 p. m.—Left Cleveland.
7:47 p. m.—Arrived Roosevelt Field, N. Y.—394 miles.

Total distance flown—15,474 miles.
Average speed, 145.8 miles an hour.
Total elapsed time, 8 days, 15h. 51m.
Total flying time, 4 days, 10h. 8m.

Family of Wiley Post Pleased, but Not at All Excited; Knew He'd Do It

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 2—While parts of the world watched somewhat breathlessly as Wiley Post and Harold Gatty sped around the globe by plane in far less time than the circuit ever has been made, members of Post's family in Oklahoma took the event much as a "matter of course."

Interested, of course, were his wife, parents, six brothers and a sister, for to witness the accomplishment of such an undertaking with undue nonchalance would be, of course, affectation. The thrill of accomplishment by Post warmed their pride, but none wished to bask in reflected limelight.

At Maysville, Okla., Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Post, parents of Wiley, went about the chores and farm work as usual while their son flew across the ocean wastes and over rugged fog-covered land.

Mrs. Wiley Post lived the week with maps beside her. Before she left by plane Monday morning for New York to meet her husband, she said, "When they get to Nome they are as good as home."

The trip-around-the-world honors came about in time to serve as a wedding anniversary present for the Posts. Miss May Laine, the 17-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Laine of Sweetwater, Tex., eloped with a young amateur aviator, Wiley Post, June 27, 1927. They flew away and were married and the bride's parents gave their blessing after the ceremony. Then a year and a half of barnstorming in Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas, with the young bride accompanying her husband. Finally a berth as pilot for F. C. Hall, backer of the present flight, a regular salary and a "regular" plane. Then for a time a pilot on the west coast and back to Oklahoma as pilot for Hall with a new ship.

Things were a little more settled for the Posts in a small apartment in Oklahoma City, where Mrs. Post sews, keeps house, and cooks Wiley's favorite dish, Swiss steak. They have no children.

Mrs. Post like to keep house. Her bright brown eyes tell it while she in her quiet way admits it. Her hair is brown and short bobbed. She is of medium height and attractive although retiring, and of modest nature as is her husband. He told her "not to worry" and she didn't "only a little."

On the farm of Wiley's parents his mother has gone about as usual feeding the chickens and doing the little chores of a farm home. She is proud and happy, but not excited. Mr. Post, the father, and Arthur, a brother at home, harvested alfalfa and dug potatoes while Wiley pushed the fast monoplane through fogs. Twice a day Arthur went to town to get news of the flight, for there was not a telephone or radio at the farm home. An obliging telephone operator made contacts with the family for persons outside the town.

The father chuckled over an attempt to thwart Wiley's flying by hiding his parachute before a scheduled "drop." He stopped that "drop" but Wiley's ambitions went on up—and around the world.

James A. Post, 39, a brother, lives in Oklahoma City. To him it is "Wiley's show," but he considers it a demonstration assured of success by preparation and judgment and not at all a feat. Arthur, 37, the brother at home at Maysville, found that the trip had been talked so much at home before the start that excitement was worn off. Other brothers are, Joe H. of Walters, Okla., and Gordon, 21, Byron, 29, of Los Angeles, Calif. Wiley is 32 years old. A sister, Mrs. I. A. Junell, lives in Dallas, Texas.

Byron is the only other member of the family to take up flying. He has taken a few lessons. Mrs. Post has not taken the controls of a plane and Wiley's mother and father have not been "up."

Chickasha, Okla., former home of F. C. Hall, backer of the flight, is planning a celebration for the first scheduled stop of the fliers when they leave New York, and Maysville will welcome Wiley Post home.

Wiley Post, pilot of the Winnie Mae, has been a flier since 1924. His first plane was an old machine which he bought from a "barnstorming" aviator. This aviator taught Post to fly. After one hour and 40 minutes' instruction, Post took the plane up alone.

The Winnie Mae pilot was born in Grand Saline, Texas. He worked on his parents' farm in Texas and also when they moved to Oklahoma. Farming never had any charm for Post, who was intensely interested in machinery. With money he earned from his own cotton patch he went to a mechanical school in Kansas City. He has been, in turn, a garage mechanic, oil field worker, wing walker, parachute jumper and a "barnstorming" pilot.

Later he was employed by F. C. Hall, the baker of the world flight.

In 1930, Post won the nonstop derby from Los Angeles to the National Air Races in Chicago, flying the same plane in which he and Gatty have just completed what aviators agree is the greatest flight in history. Post is a transport pilot and has more than 3100 flying hours to his credit.

President to Meet Fliers At White House Luncheon

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—High officialdom will gather around the White House luncheon table Monday to do honor to Post and Gatty. Their wives and F. C. Hall, the fliers' backer, will also be the guests of President and Mrs. Hoover.

The luncheon, which will begin at 1:15 p. m., was planned immediately after it became evident to the President that the two men would accomplish their task. All the Cabinet and a number of other officials are being invited to honor the fliers.

An effort was made to assemble the army around-the-world fliers, but it was found they were too widely scattered and would not be able to get here in time. A number of other distinguished fliers may be asked to the luncheon.

The National Press Club has arranged a reception for Post and Gatty for 4 p. m. Monday. That night they will be banquet guests of the Washington Board of Trade.

'Well, the World's a Small Place, After All'

WILEY POST, Pilot (Left), and HAROLD GATTY, Navigator, of the Winnie Mae. Wide World

Whole World Admires, Declares Paris Paper

PARIS, July 2 (AP)—Parisian editors reached for new superlatives in commenting today on the flight of Wiley Post and Harold Gatty around the world.

"The decision, energy, determination and mastery with which Post and Gatty conducted their flight," said Ami du Peuple, "has aroused the admiration of the entire world."

"The famous record is due to the experience, courage and resolution of the team which accomplished this marvelous exploit," said Le Matin.

"We bow down before this fantastic performance which seems to belong yet to the Kingdom of Dreams," said Auto, leading sports daily.

Evening papers displayed the exploit in big headlines.

"The splendid flight of the Americans demands admiration and enthusiasm," Liberté declared.

This paper remarked that the flight was made with a motor which is prohibited in France and asked that those responsible for this take heed lest French aviation be outclassed.

"This magnificent speed record was the success of a very fine airplane as well as a success of method," L'Intransigeant said.

High Praise Given Fliers By Entire London Press

LONDON, July 2 (AP)—The globe-girdling flight of Wiley Post and Harold Gatty was splashed on the front pages of London newspapers today with expressions of praise and amazement.

Calling it a "nine days' wonder," the Telegraph said, "it is hard to keep pace even in one's mind with this relentless subjugation of time and space. The flight has been a fine manifestation of courage and endurance."

"They have done a wonderful thing," echoed the Mirror.

Backer of the Flight To Get Share of Glory

CHICKASHA, Okla., July 2 (AP)—Between expressing itself in rousing cheers over the record-breaking flight of Wiley Post and Harold Gatty, and making plans for a celebration on the return of the fliers here in "four or five days," the citizenry of Chickasha had its hands full today.

Via radio and newspaper extras the citizens of the home town of F. C. Hall, backer of the flight, and long the residence of Hall's daughter, Mrs. Winnie Mae Fain, for whom the plane was named, learned last night of the shattering of the world-girdling mark by Post and Gatty, and it was the principal topic of conversation.

A special car will be sent to Maysville to bring Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Post, Wiley's parents, and other relatives to Chickasha, first Oklahoma city to be visited by the fliers on their return from the East.

Speeches at the airport and a parade around the field so all who gather from the countryside may view the flight heroes will be followed by a parade through this little city of 15,000, and the banquet. Arrangements have been made for Mrs. Post to be the first to greet her son.

Fliers Came Very Close To Estimated Figures

LOS ANGELES, July 2 (AP)—Four months ago a blue-eyed young chap wandered into a Los Angeles newspaper office. It was Harold Gatty.

"Wiley Post and I," he explained, "You know, the winner of last year's nonstop air race to Chicago, are going to fly around the world in 10 days, maybe seven. Would that make a story?"

It would. It did. Not only did Post and Gatty go ahead methodically with their preparations; they adhered to the plans with surprising rigor.

Gatty, for instance, said plans showed 107 hours of flying time would be required. The flight took them just 106h. 8m. They figured the ship would make 150 miles an hour. It did, on an average

Parents of Wiley Post Hear News Over Radio

MAYSVILLE, Okla., July 2 (AP)—New York's welcome to Wiley Post and Harold Gatty was brought to the pilot's mother, Mrs. W. F. Post, and his brother, Arthur, by radio at the farm home of a neighbor last night.

"Mother was excited, when she heard Wiley's voice," Arthur said. "She couldn't keep from clapping her hands when he spoke."

Wiley's father listened in at Marlow, Arthur said, and was much pleased with the welcome.

"You know he is more interested than one would think," the son commented, explaining that his father was not the kind of man to "take on" over anything.

Gatty Taught Navigation To Lindbergh and His Wife

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, July 1—Harold Gatty, navigator of the Winnie Mae has "shot the sun" since he was 17 years of age. At that time he was employed as navigator on a merchant marine vessel, after having studied for four years at the Royal Australian Naval College.

Gatty remained in the merchant marine service until 1927 when he came to the United States. He became associated with Lieut.-Commander Phillip Van H. Weems, U. S. N., recognized as one of the world's greatest authorities on navigation, and did research work under his direction. Later, when Lieutenant Commander Weems went to Annapolis to teach graduate students, Gatty established a training school near the Grand Central Airport where he taught a modification of Lieutenant Commander Weems's system of celestial navigation.

While there he had many famous pupils, perhaps the most conspicuous of whom are Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Mrs. Lindbergh.

Gatty's system of navigation is said to be so practical and precise that he can fix the location of his ship in less than a minute after he has observed the sun or a familiar star. To accommodate these observations, a special opening was made in the cabin of the Winnie Mae.

But there is something more in the Gatty family than aerial navigation. Upon the sunny southern slope of the Verdugo Hills near where the flier was employed, a certain tiny cottage nearly bursts with the constant activity of three small boys, Alan, Lindsay and Ronald, aged 5, 3 and 2 years respectively.

The children are in the care of a neighbor, Mrs. Charles Bessel, who came to take care of the household while Mrs. Gatty went to greet her globe-circling husband in New York. Mrs. Gatty, the former Vera McCulloch of Sydney, unlike Mrs. Lindbergh, does not care for flying; in fact until she boarded the commercial plane to start East she had never been aloft. She had never thought that she would care for flying.

Harold Gatty has no standard sport except flying. He plays neither golf nor tennis and does not own an automobile; but he does enjoy hearing his wife play the piano.

Cleveland Sees Fliers For Only 30 Minutes

CLEVELAND, O., July 2 (AP)—Wiley Post and Harold Gatty, New York-New York fliers via the crown of the globe, took off from the Cleveland Airport at 4:44 p. m., E. S. T., yesterday on the last lap of their record-breaking dash. Their hop here had brought them from Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. They were in Cleveland only 30 minutes.

England Praises Fliers

LONDON, July 2 (AP)—Lord Amulree, Air Secretary, today sent the following telegram to Wiley Post and Harold Gatty in New York:

"On behalf of the Air Council I send hearty congratulations on your magnificent flight."

ATLANTIC FLIERS LEAGUE PROPOSED

COPENHAGEN, July 2 (AP) — A league of transatlantic fliers, headed by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, to plot the safest air line between Europe and America was proposed today by Capt. Holger Hoirlis, pilot of the airplane Liberty.

He said in an interview in Dagens Nyheder that he believed the southern route across the Atlantic via Bermuda and the Azores, supplemented with seadromes, was superior to all others. The route via Greenland is impracticable because of heavy mists and intense cold, in his opinion.

Captain Hoirlis, who followed the steamship lanes on his flight, said an organization of men who had made the journey could map out the best route, and he considered Colonel Lindbergh as the logical man for president.

TEXANS IN SEATTLE FOR PACIFIC FLIGHT

SEATTLE, Wash., July 2 (AP)—Reg L. Robbins and H. S. Jones, Texas fliers, arrived here yesterday in their white monoplane Fort Worth and announced they expected to take off tomorrow on their projected nonstop flight to Tokyo.

The Texans came from Boise, Idaho, where they spent Tuesday night, and landed at Boeing Field here. The 577 miles were covered in five hours.

Robbins, former coholder of the refueling endurance flight record, said they expected to reach Tokyo by way of Alaska in from 51 to 55 hours. The route, as laid out by the fliers, is about 5100 miles long.

110,000 JAPANESE IN SAO PAULO

SAO PAULO, Brazil (By U. P.)—Approximately 110,000 Japanese are now living in this city and environs, according to an official report issued by the Japanese Consul. The majority are engaged in farming, while a few conduct business houses and professional offices.

Magellan's 1083-Day World Tour Shrinks to One of Less Than Nine

By VOLNEY D. HURD

RADIO AND AVIATION EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

When Magellan made his trip around the world in 1083 days, doubtlessly the all-absorbing purpose that prompted him was to find out just what this seemingly big and incomprehensible world really was. Since then man has been showing his disregard for the size of this same globe by traveling around it as quickly as possible. Wiley Post and Harold Gatty with their masterfully flown less than nine-day trip have figuratively made it look like a golf ball.

The earlier efforts at round-the-world travel were actually made on routes which practically cut the globe in two, giving at least 25,000 miles of travel. In the speeding up of round-the-world flying shorter routes as well as faster means of travel have been used so that in estimating travel time this shortening must be considered.

Also it makes most of these so-called "round-the-world" flights only such by a broad interpretation of the title. Wing-Commander Charles Kingsford-Smith is the only one of the recent round-the-world travelers who has actually divided the globe into about two equal parts by his line of travel.

From Sails to Airplanes

Early travel depended upon sailing vessels. Then in succession came steamships, steamships and rail; steamships and airplane; airplanes-all-the-way with the army fliers; the Graf Zeppelin all the way in a dirigible; Kingsford-Smith with his true globe-encircling flight in a rebuilt trimotored ship, and the latest—Post and Gatty in a fast, single-motored ship flying the entire distance of 15,000 miles in a remarkably short time.

The history of globe circling can be briefly sketched. Over 400 years ago (1519-1522) Magellan made the first journey around the world in 12 days less than three years. About 350 years ago (1577-1580) Sir Francis Drake made that trip in two years and 10 months. In 1872 Jules Verne published a book the title of which made the public gasp. It was "Around the World in Eighty Days." This title remained an absurdity until 1889 when Nellie Bly, a New York newspaper woman, outdid Verne's imaginings by more than a week, for she did it in 72 days, 6h. 11m.

In 1903 Henry Frederick cut the record to 54 days, 7h. 2m. Then along came André Jaeger-Schmidt to cut the time to 39 days, 19h. 42m. John Henry Mears in 1913 cut this record to 35 days, 21h. 35m., and in 1926 Evans and Wells set a record of 28 days, 14h. 36m.

Dirigible Sets Record

In 1929 the Graf Zeppelin docked at Lakehurst, N. J., with a round-the-world record of 21 days, 7h. 30m.

The army flight and Kingsford-Smith's tour were pursued in leisurely fashion so that their time figures do not enter into the flight record picture. Now the piloting ability of Wiley Post plus the brilliant navigational ability of Harold Gatty have tossed all other records aside by their getting around the globe in such fast time that the feats of only a few years ago seem almost as slow, in comparison, as the Jules Verne flight of fancy—a breath-taker in its day.

The precision which marked the rapid and relentless progress of the Post-Gatty flight takes away the very romance which such a flight should convey. Drama is based on conflict, but when once force so greatly dominates the other that the resistance is almost nil, there ceases to be enough conflict to make dramatization possible.

Thus in the Post-Gatty flight we find such brilliant performance of ship and men, such a regular clocking off of the planned legs of the journey, that the thing seems to be easy and is over and put away on the shelf of history before its full significance can be realized.

Many elements entered into the Post-Gatty flight. A route had to be chosen which offered speed with minimum hazard. Yet at its best this meant jumps of 2100 miles, feats often tried and conquered only by about one-third of the attempters. Next to cross-water jumping were the intervals across the Russian wilderness and bogs where a forced landing might have meant great hazard before searching parties could have found the ship. But something had to be compromised in order to make the trip at all possible and the route just completed was chosen.

Navigation was all-important in such an attempt and nothing could have been more happily arranged than the choice of Harold Gatty as the navigator, a man who, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh says, is probably the best aerial navigator in the world, and who, by the way, "laid her nose down" on almost the exact chosen spot day after day, across water and strange, unmarked country.

To the layman it might seem a simple thing to navigate an airplane across the ocean since steamers go across with such regularity.

But taking observations for position from a slow moving steamer and "shooting the sun" from an airplane averaging 100 miles an hour is something different. The position of the airplane changes so rapidly that the reckoning becomes most difficult. Add to this the fact that the Lockheed ship used by this efficient crew was traveling better than 150 miles an hour on these long jumps and the brilliant navigational or "avigational" ability of Mr. Gatty stands out vividly.

The Combination Worked

The ship had to have the speed to make record time possible and the power to carry its crew of two and plenty of extra fuel, and perform with this extra burden without too much effort. The Winnie Mae, Lockheed single-motored plane was that ship, a land plane, to land in water with which would have been most hazardous.

The pilot to fly this ship, a pilot who could follow the navigator's directions, who could day after day put in long hours of flying over new and hazardous routes, one who could get the heavily laden ship into the air and down again wherever needed, was Wiley Post.

With this combination and a perfectly chosen time to take off, the Winnie Mae left New York. And then came that brilliant series of hops—proof of navigational and piloting ability, of good ship design and reliable motor building—which proceeded with a regularity and rapidity that would have been monotonous had not their significance been appreciated by an air-minded public which, after the first morning, looked for each day's news with eager eyes; people nudged each other and said, "Well, they've done it again. Great boys, those!"

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland; Chester, England; Hanover and Berlin, Germany; Moscow, Novosibirsk, Irkutsk and Khabarovsk, Russia; Nome, Alaska; Edmonton, Alberta, and finally New York again. All this in little more than one week.

Round-the-world travel has come a long way from the 1083-day trip of Magellan 400 years ago to the casual jaunt of Post and Gatty today. Taking as rapid a glance of the old world as these boys have just done, it must look smaller to them then ever. After such a piece of work they might not too tritely remark—"the world's a small place after all."

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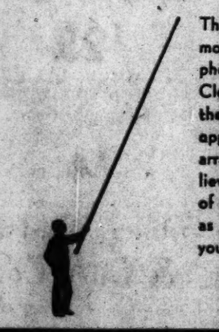

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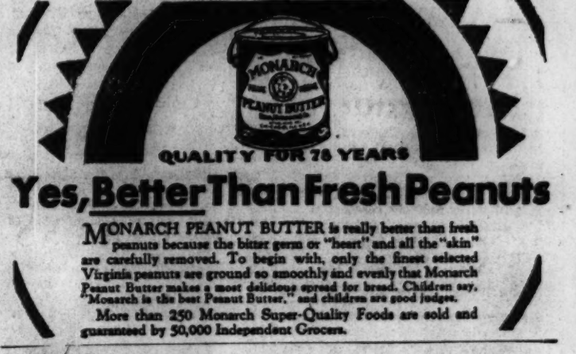

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SHIELDS-WOOD TEAM DEFEATED

Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugnon Win at Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON STADIUM, Eng., July 2 (AP)—Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. Wood Jr., youthful American finalists in Wimbledon singles, were eliminated from doubles play in the semifinal round today by Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugnon, of France. The scores were 6—4, 7—5, 6—2.

With Shields playing under a handicap the American youngsters fell in straight sets, although they made a battle of it in the first and second sets before finally yielding. In meeting Brugnon and Cochet they played one of the best doubles team of the world.

Their defeat removed the possibility of an all-American final in the doubles as well as singles, George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn also being in the semifinals. The latter team, seeded number one in the Wimbledon draw, will play George P. Hughes and Frederick J. Perry of England, in the other semifinal match tomorrow.

Hughes and Perry advanced to the semifinal round with a 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 1—6, 9—7 victory over the South African pair of N. G. Farquharson and Virgil G. Kirby.

Cecilie Aussem, Germany's ranking woman player, defeated Mme. Rene Mathieu, France's No. 1, 6—0, 2—6, 6—3 to advance to the final round of the women's singles, where she will meet either Helen M. Jacobs of California or her own countryman, Hilda Krahwinkel.

George M. Lott Jr. and Mrs. L. A. Harper entered the quarterfinals of the mixed doubles with a 6—3, 6—4 victory over Baron von Kehrling and Mrs. Phyllis Satterthwaite.

Betty Nuthall and P. D. B. Spence defeated I. Aoki, of Japan, and Miss Feltham, of England, to enter the semifinals of the mixed doubles. The scores were 6—4, 6—2.

MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Francis X. Shields, U. S. A., defeated Jean Borotra, France, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugnon, France, defeated Jiro Sato and M. Kawachi, Japan, 4—6, 6—2, 8—6, 6—4.

George P. Hughes and Frederick J. Perry, Great Britain, defeated N. G. Farquharson and Virgil G. Kirby, South Africa, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 1—6, 9—7.

George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn, U. S. A., defeated Gregory S. Mangin, U. S. A., and Pierre Landry, France, 6—0, 6—2, 7—5.

Semifinal Round

Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugnon, France, defeated Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. Wood Jr., U. S. A., 6—4, 7—5, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

Cecilie Aussem, Germany, defeated Mlle. Payot, Switzerland, 2—6 6—2, 6—1.

Semifinal Round

Cecilie Aussem, Germany, defeated Mme. Rene Mathieu, France, 6—0, 2—6, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES—Fourth Round

F. Maier, Spain, and Mlle. Adamoff, France, defeated Henri Cochet, France, and Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall, Great Britain, 6—8, 12—10, 6—2.

George M. Lott Jr., and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, U. S. A., defeated Baron von Kehrling, Germany, and Mrs. Phyllis Satterthwaite, Great Britain, 6—3, 6—4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Fourth Round

Betty Nuthall and Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall, Great Britain, defeated Mrs. Satterthwaite and Miss M. Thomas, Great Britain, 6—4, 7—5.

Harvard and Tabor Crews Eliminated

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Eng., July 2 (AP)—America's two representatives in the Royal Henley regatta on the Thames were eliminated today in their first trial heats. Harvard's third varsity eight finishing behind London Rowing Club's senior shell, while the London Rowing Club's "B" boat defeated Tabor Academy.

The Harvard crew was rowing in the Grand Challenge Cup division, while Tabor rowed for the Thames Challenge Cup, the junior division. Harvard lost by four lengths in the mile and five-eighths test, while Tabor lost by three lengths.

The crew which defeated Harvard was the winner of the Challenge Cup last year, and is generally considered the best eight-oared shell in the regatta.

Harvard blew its all in the initial stages of the race; but it wasn't enough, London picking up inch by inch after the first quarter-mile, during which Harvard had been able to battle the Londoners on even terms.

At the half-mile much daylight separated the boats. Then Harvard whipped her stroke to a burst of 36 in a desperate effort to catch the rudder of the speeding Londoners. The 36 pace was too high for the Americans, who dropped to 29 for the next half-mile, but London kept pulling away to lead by three lengths at the three-quarters post.

In contrast to the even, machine-like strokes of the Londoners, the Americans showed lack of practice as well as lack of familiarity with the course. They had been on the scene only eight days during which they tried to accustom themselves to the vagaries of Henley. Both crews disdained the customary panting spell and rowed smartly away to their boathouses. The game but vain fight of the crimson eight drew cheers from crowds gathered on both sides of the course.

After the race Coach Lawrence Terry said, "The boys gave all they had but they were up against a better crew." The London crew outweighed the Americans.

The Tabor-London Club race was almost a repetition of the earlier Harvard defeat, the British boat taking command early in the race and going ahead to win almost as it pleased. The time was 7m. 42s., seven seconds better than the time in the senior race.

Neither crew was all out at the end of the sprint, and victor and vanquished shared the same measure of applause as they rowed back up the river.

BENSON NOW MANAGER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Reynolds Benson became athletic manager at Columbia University today when the new Columbia Athletic Committee appointed by President Nicholas Murray Butler last May took office. Roger F. Bacon '96 became comptroller of athletics and Dr. Edward F. Elliott is the new director of athletics.

Young British Tennis Star

© Sport & General

FREDERICK J. PERRY

PERRY, YOUNG ENGLISH NETMAN, 'ARRIVES'

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

THERE seemed to be something of a challenging look in the admiring eye of F. J. Perry that afternoon in 1930 as he gazed intently across the table at Jean Borotra. The famous French player, smiling broadly as ever and replying in fluent English to a toast, was the chief guest of the London Press Club at a special "Wimbledon" luncheon, and seated somewhat apprehensively among the scribes (whose raw material he was subsequently to become) sat young Perry—on the threshold of his first-class lawn tennis career, but already crowned world champion at the "little brother" game of table tennis.

"I shall be lucky if I get through the first round," Perry said, cheerfully, as his father, seated opposite to him, spoke banteringly of the Wimbledon prospects. Perry senior, who is the Socialist member of Parliament for Kettering, has been very enthusiastic about his son's development on the court, and a year or two after our young hero left Ealing County School, where he "kept wicket" in the cricket eleven and played football, his father allowed him to devote 12 months to lawn tennis. Well, banter or no banter, Perry did get through the first round of the 1930 "Wimbledon," and the second round, and the third, and he took J. C. Gregory to five stubborn sets before he went out in the "last 16." In round three he defeated Baron H. L. de Morpurgo, the heavyweight Italian ace, in four sets. Sensation! So then we all knew that Master Perry had emerged from the ranks of the "possibles" into the vanguard of those bright young men on the sunnier side of 24 years who have on their tightly-strung rackets the future of British lawn tennis. In the 12 months that have elapsed since then, Perry has become an experienced campaigner, with international honors thick upon him.

He has represented Great Britain against Australia at Bournemouth, won the Middlesex County singles championship, toured in the United States, won the singles championship of the Argentine, played in Scandinavia, won the British hard-court mixed-doubles championship with Miss Mary Healey, and—realization of boyhood's dream—gained inclusion in the British team for the Davis Cup. Perry is a remarkably well-equipped player (his chief scoring stroke is the volley following a deep drive to the forehand corner), and he is a fighter to the last ditch. This he proved in his match against Gallepe of the Monaco team in the first round for the 1931 Davis Cup tournament. Perry fell heavily, and on resumption found himself unable to use his overhead strokes. So he battled his way to victory by means of ground strokes alone. Needless to say, the spotlight is following him closely toward the center of the stage, and students of the game are confident that, before the sands of many more Wimbledons have run out, this lithe, cheerful, pertinacious young man, now in his twenty-second year, will have done something well calculated to remove the deep depression that has been hovering over British lawn tennis since the war.

At ping-pong (pardon, table tennis) Perry hits a wicked ball, and the speed with which he developed into the singles champion of the world for 1929 is a tribute to his power of profiting with exceptional rapidity by experience. His play at the end of a really top-class tournament is always much better than at the beginning, and this helpful tendency characterizes his lawn tennis also. Variety, speed and resource, rather than subtlety of tactics, stamp his play. His good humor is irrepressible, and, in the heat and turmoil of a celluloid-chasing contest, demanding the utmost concentration, he seems to get great amusement out of the selection of a new ball to replace one wilting from the impact of his bat. And, believe us, it has cause to wilt.

started for the Braves, was taken out in the eighth inning.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2—	4	9	1
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0—	3	8	1

Batteries—Walker and O'Farrell; Grimes and Wilson. Umpires—Reardon, Magerkurth and McGrew. Time—1h. 48m.

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2—	3	9	1
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	10	1

Batteries—Shaute and Lombardi; Carroll and Sukeforth, Styles. Umpires—Klem, Scott and Stark. Time—1h. 35m.

At PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	3	0	0	1	1	3	1	2	x—11	14	1	
Chicago	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3—	6	13	1	

Batteries—J. Elliott, Collins and Davis; Sweetland, Bassett, Blake and Hartnett. Winning pitcher—J. Elliott. Losing pitcher—Sweetland. Umpires—Pfirman, Rigler and Clarke. Time—3h. 6m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	7	1	0	0	2	0	0	0—	4	6	3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1	7	2

Batteries—Spencer and Phillips; Seibold, Cantwell and Spohrer. Losing pitcher—Seibold. Umpires—Quigley, Moran and Donnelly. Time—1h. 34m.

Grove Wins Battle With Wes Ferrell

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	49	19	.721
Washington	46	25	.648
New York	36	30	.545
Cleveland	34	35	.493
St. Louis	30	37	.448
Boston	27	38	.415
Detroit	26	44	.371
Chicago	23	43	.348

RESULTS JULY 1

Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 3.
St. Louis 4, Washington 3.
New York 4, Detroit 2.
Boston 5, Chicago 3.

Bob "Lefty" Grove put the Philadelphia Athletics further ahead in the American League race on Wednesday by winning a pitchers' battle from Wes Ferrell, star Cleveland right-hander, by the score of 4 to 3. The St. Louis Browns held back the Washington Senators, 4 to 3. In the two remaining games, the New York Yankees defeated Detroit, 4 to 2, and the Boston Red Sox won from Chicago, 5 to 3.

Grove and Ferrell were each touched for 11 hits, but the former won when his team mates put across one run in the eighth. A double by Bing Miller, a base on balls to Jimmy Dykes and Williams's single gave the Athletics their margin of victory. Cochrane hit his ninth home run of the season for the A's and also a single. Haas hit two doubles. Porter, Vosmik and Averill each connected with two hits for the Indians. Ferrell struck out five men and gave the same number of bases on balls. Grove walked only one and struck out three.

In a contest that lasted only seven innings because of rain, Sam Gray pitched the Browns to victory over the Senators. A three-run rally in the third by the winners drove Fred Marberry, Washington right-hander, out of the box. Hadley came into the game and finished for the losers. A single by Ralph Kress scored Melillo with the winning run in the seventh inning. Schulte's two singles and a double by Goslin were the best efforts at the plate for the Browns. Harry Rice and Joe Kuhel hit triples for the Senators.

Herb Pennock flashed some of his old form against the Tigers and beat Art Herring in a pitching duel. The Yankees made only seven hits off Herring, while the Tigers touched Pennock for 10 safeties. Lou Gehrig hit a home run for the Yanks in the first inning. He also hit a single. Doljack and Hayworth each hit a double and single for the Tigers, while Stone hit two singles. Lary's triple for the Yankees was the longest drive of the game.

Jack Russell, slim Boston right-hander, gave his team mates their second straight over the White Sox. He held his opponents to three hits during the first eight innings, but weakened in the ninth. The White Sox made four hits in the ninth to score two runs, and Russell retired the side with the tying run on first base. The Red Sox batted Jim Moore out of the box in the seventh inning after making 10 hits. Doubles by Webb for the winners and Grube for the losers were the longest hits of the game.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0—	4	11	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0—	3	11	1

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Ferrell and Sewell. Umpires—Guthrie, Van Grafian and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 45m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—	4	7	0
Detroit	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	2	10	1

Batteries—Pennock and Jorgens, Perkins; Herring and Hayworth. Umpires—Campbell, Dinneen and Moriarty. Time—1h. 51m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	3	0	0	0	1—	4	7	1
Washington	0	2	1	0	0	0	0—	3	7	0

Batteries—Gray and Ferrell; Marberry, Hadley and Spencer. Losing pitcher—Hadley. Umpires—Nallin, McGowan and Ormsby. Time—1h. 40m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0—	5	10	0	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2—	3	7	3

Batteries—Russell and Berry; Moore, Faber and Grube. Losing pitcher—Moore. Umpires—Geisel and Owens. Time—2h.

Pennsylvania Nine Hits Ball Hard to Take Eastern Title

Finishes With Record of Eight Victories and Only One Defeat—Columbia Places Second—Dartmouth, 1930 Champion, Fourth

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE BASEBALL LEAGUE

Final Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pennsylvania	8	1	.889
*Columbia	5	3	.625
Yale	4	4	.500
Dartmouth	4	6	.400
*Princeton	3	5	.375
Cornell	2	7	.222

*Played one tie game.

The University of Pennsylvania nine, with a powerful attack, won eight victories in nine starts to win the 1931 championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League. Columbia was second with five triumphs and three defeats and Yale third with four and four. Dartmouth, which won the title in 1930, was fourth.

As the official records reveal, Penn had the highest batting average, .298, making 89 hits and scoring 70 runs. F. J. McLoughlin '31, first baseman, and G. H. Martens '33, catcher, were the leading batters in the league and both were members of the championship Penn team. McLoughlin's mark of .500 was made in six games, while Martens, in eight league contests, hit for .485. Both men were not only high in the individual batting list, but also at the head of the "slugging" percentages. The first baseman drove in nine runs and had a total of 16 bases, while the catcher's record was seven runs batted in and a total of 23 bases.

Also high on the batting list were two other Penn regulars, R. N. Carlsten '31, second baseman, and R. S. Jones '33, third baseman. The former had an average of .346 in nine games, and the latter a similar mark in eight games. Jones drove in seven runs and Carlsten five during the season.

E. W. Warren 2d '32 of Yale, was third among the regulars in batting. He is a right-handed batter and had an average of .433. R. A. Hewitt '32, Columbia, was the fourth best hitter at .393. The first left-hander to appear on the list was R. A. Rolfe '31, Dartmouth, who had a mark of .359. Another Dartmouth regular, A. R. Boisseau '33, bats both ways and placed fifth with a .389 average. Official individual and team batting averages follow:

TEAM BATTING

Team	G.	AB.	R.	OR.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Pennsylvania	9	299	70	22	89	122	19	4	2	9	39	.298
Columbia	9	339	68	54	98	139	16	5	5	14	17	.289
Dartmouth	10	335	61	61	96	124	10	6	2	11	27	.287
Yale	8	276	36	29	67	85	10	1	2	11	10	.243
Princeton	9	311	41	72	79	104	10	6	1	10	9	.232
Cornell	9	296	27	65	56	66	5	1	1	7	9	.189
League	27	1856	303	303	485	640	70	23	13	62	111	.261

INDIVIDUAL BATTING

Five Games or More

Player, Team and Class	Bats	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	P.C
F. J. Loughlin, Penn. '31	R	8	22	5	11	16	3	1	..	..	6	.500
G. H. Martens, Penn. '33	R	8	33	11	16	23	5	1	..	1	9	.485
E. W. Warren 2d, Yale '32	R	8	30	1	13	16	1	1	..	1	1	.433
R. A. Hewitt, Col. '32	R	7	28	5	11	18	1	..	2	..	..	.393
A. R. Boisseau, Dart. '33	R-L	7	18	2	7	7	..	..	..	2	..	.389
Harold Andres, Dart.	R	10	39	4	11	13	2	..	..	2	1	.379
Robert McCoy, Col. '32	R	9	33	5	12	19	1	3	..	2	1	.364
R. A. Rolfe, Dart. '31	L	10	39	14	14	21	1	3	..	1	11	.359
T. F. McLoughlin, Col. '32	R	9	45	11	16	25	6	..	1	..	4	.356
R. A. Bessire, Prin. '32	R	6	17	5	6	7	1	..	..	2	2	.353
Weatherly Reinmund, Prin. '31	L	9	37	7	13	18	2	..	1	..	1	.351
R. N. Carlsten, Penn. '31	R	9	26	8	9	11	..	1	..	2	3	.346
R. S. Jones, Penn. '33	R	8	26	6	9	13	1	..	1	1	3	.346
Henry Stelljes, Col. '32	R	9	32	10	11	14	3	..	..	3	3	.344
J. W. Bradley, Col. '31	R	9	35	9	12	15	1	1	..	..	4	.343
E. J. Smith, Cor. '33	R	9	36	7	12	13	1	..	..	1	2	.333
H. E. Harvey, Dart. '31	R	9	36	5	12	17	2	..	1	4	8	.333
J. P. Maine, Yale '32	R	8	27	4	9	11	2	..	..	2	..	.333
A. C. Fletcher, Yale '33	R	8	34	8	11	12	1	..	..	..	2	.324
P. J. Linehan, Yale '31	R	8	31	4	10	14	1	..	1	3	..	.323
W. T. Manders, Penn. '31	R	8	28	7	9	13	2	1	..	..	1	.321
F. P. Mackinney, Prin. '31	R	6	19	3	6	8	..	1	..	..	1	.316
Harry Hendler, Penn. '33	R	9	35	9	11	14	3	..	..	3	7	.314
R. S. Dennison, Prin. '32	L	9	36	6	11	13	2	..	..	..	1	.306
E. C. Picken, Dart. '31	R	10	46	8	14	19	..	1	1	1	3	.304
G. G. Morse, Prin. '32	L	9	37	4	11	13	..	1	..	..	1	.297
H. E. Swetman, Col. '31	R	8	31	5	9	11	2	..	..	2	..	.290
H. L. Barber, Dart. '32	L	10	36	7	10	16	2	2	..	..	1	.278
R. E. Knell, Prin. '33	R	9	37	1	10	15	1	2	..	..	1	.270
L. E. Mylykangas, Dart. '31	R	9	26	7	7	9	2	..	..	..	2	.269
G. E. Kappler, Cor. '32	R	9	30	3	8	11	..	..	1	1	4	.267
L. M. Handleman, Cor. '32	R	8	30	3	8	10	..	1	..	2	2	.267
H. T. Bennett, Prin. '31	R	10	15	1	4	5	1	..	..	..	1	.267
C. E. Muldaur, Prin. '31	L	9	35	6	9	10	1	..	..	4	2	.257
C. L. Rich, Dart. '33	R	5	8	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	.250
E. E. Maiorana, Cor. '31	R	9	23	4	8	8	..	..	..	..	1	.242
E. J. Moles Jr., Prin. '31	L	6	21	2	5	9	2	1	..	..	..	.238
Louis Hatkoff, Cor. '33	R	9	34	3	8	10	2	..	..	..	1	.235
W. S. Graupner, Penn. '33	R	9	30	10	7	12	2	..	1	1	4	.233
C. R. Parker, Prin. '32	R	9	30	4	7	7	..	..	..	1	1	.233
J. W. Balquist, Col. '32	R	9	41	8	9	9	..	..	..	1	4	.220
F. T. Vincent, Yale '31	R	8	28	5	6	8	2	..	..	..	1	.214
F. L. Landau Jr., Col. '31	R	5	14	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	.214
W. H. Mack, Dart. '32	R	9	34	3	7	8	1	..	..	..	..	.206
Manuel Rivero, Col. '33	R	9	40	8	8	17	1	1	2	2	..	.200
H. C. Buchanan, Col. '33	R	10	30	3	6	9	1	..	..	1	1	.200
A. P. McGowan, Yale '32	R	6	17	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	.176
R. P. Kimball, Yale '33	L	5	17	2	3	4	1	..	..	1	..	.176
T. P. Eagan, Dart. '31	R	9	30	4	5	5	..	..	..	..	2	.167
Way Thompson, Dart. '33	R	6	13	4	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	.154
C. H. Habicht, Cor. '31	R	5	13	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	.154
A. J. Booth Jr., Yale '32	R	8	35	5	7	7	2	..	..	..	5	.143
Amos Eno, Prin. '32	R	9	28	5	4	6	..	1	..	1	..	.143
G. A. McKenzie, Yale '31	L	7	21	2	3	6	..	..	1	1	..	.143
A. A. Frigard, Dart. '32	R	5	7	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	.143
J. P. Moulton, Cor. '31	R	8	25	3	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	.120
R. P. White, Col. '33	R	7	17	1	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	.118
Sidney Goodman, Cor. '32	R	9	30	1	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	.100
W. R. Brownback, Penn. '31	R	6	11	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	.091
F. K. Bowman Jr., Prin. '32	R	5	12	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	.083
A. L. George, Cor. '33	R	8	26	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	.077
W. P. Newton, Yale '32	L	7	19	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	.053
Jeremiah Ford, Penn. '32	R	7	23	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	3	.043
A. W. Sereysky, Cor. '32	R	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000
R. R. Williams, Cor. '33	L	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000

PLAYERS IN THREE GAMES OR FOUR GAMES

Player, Team and Class	Bats	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	P.C
J. N. Peterson, Penn '32	R	4	4	2	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	.500
Louis Bender, Col. '32	R	4	7	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	.429
E. L. Ray Jr., Prin. '32	R	3	5	..	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	.400
E. A. Wheeler, Yale '33	R-L	3	8	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	.375
C. J. Perina, Penn. '33	R	4	12	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	.167
G. G. Zahn, Cor. '32	R	3	10	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	.100
H. F. Schultz, Cor. '31	R	4	12	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	.083
Alexander Yahka, Penn' 31	R-L	4	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000
S. P. Waud, Prin. '31	R-L	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000
R. K. Cressman, Penn. '33	L	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000
H. P. Burke, Yale '33	R	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000
C. R. Heim, Yale '33	R	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.000
J. E. Obey, Col. '31	R	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000
W. B. Wilkens, Col. '33	R	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000

PLAYERS IN FEWER THAN THREE GAMES

Player, Team and Class	Bats.	G.	P.C.	Player, Team and Class	Bats.	G.	PC.
T. Maskilieson Dart. '33	R	2	.429	R. E. Burnes, Prin. '33	R	1	.000
K. B. Weeman, Dart. '33	R	2	.250	F. A. Poley, Dart. '32	R	1	.000
P. P. Glazebrook, Prin. '33	R	2	.000	J. Y. Howson, Prin. '31	L	1	.000
L. W. Herzog Jr., Prin. '33	R	2	.00	W. S. Kies Jr., Yale '33	R	1	.000
L. Lea Jr., Prin. '32	L	2	.00	C. H. Payne, Cor. '32	R	1	.000
J. J. Siergiej, Col. '33	L	2	.000	J. Schneider, Dart. '32	R	1	.000
A. J. Taylor Yale '31	R	2	.000	W. H. Soden Col. '31	R	1	.000
W. M. Aicher, Prin. '32	L	1	1.000	Miles R. Stevens, Cor '32	R	1	.000
E. P. Bernuth, Prin. '33	R	1	.000	John M. Walker, Yale '21	R	1	.000
J. W. Bierhals, Prin. '31	R	1	.000	J. P. Whiskeman Jr., Cor. '33	R	1	.000
H. C. Borger Jr., Prin. '33	L	1	.000	Dennison Young, Col '33	R	1	.000

GRANT TO MEET BRUCE BARNES

Gledhill, Brown, Vines, Cram, Bell and Jennings Win in Clay Court Tennis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, July 2—Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., the defending champion, will oppose Bruce P. Barnes, University of Texas star, in what is expected to be the feature match of the quarterfinal round in the United States clay court tennis championship at the Triple A Club today. Grant won by default from C. W. Barnes Jr., St. Louis, at the end of the second set, while Barnes eliminated Clayton Lee Burwell, Charlotte, N. C., in another third-round encounter.

In the other upper bracket quarterfinal Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., new United States intercollegiate titleholder, plays Wray D. Brown, St. Louis, holder of the Missouri Valley men's singles title. Ellsworth H. Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., meets Donald H. Cram, Nashville, Tenn., in one of the lower bracket matches, while R. Berkeley Bell, New York, opposes George J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, in the other.

With one exception all of the men's singles contests on July 1 were decided in straight sets. Cram found the game of Gustave H. Boehmer Jr., St. Louis, difficult to handle at the start of their match. After losing the opening set, 6—4, Cram put more speed on his shots and won the second set, 6—0 and the third, 6—3 to advance. Both men played some excellent tennis during the match.

Jennings rather surprised by gaining a victory over Karl F. Kamrath, Austin, Texas, player in straight sets. The Chicago star walked away with the opening set due to brilliant net play. Kamrath was more accurate in the second set while Jennings was somewhat erratic. Jennings took the set, 7—5.

The second set of the match between Gledhill and Sterling Cutlip, Kansas City player, required 16 games and produced thrilling tennis. Gledhill won the first set, 6—1, and finally outsteadied Cutlip to win the second set, 9—7.

There were no upsets in the men's doubles play, although three matches required extra sets. Grant and Burwell advanced to the third round through a 7—9, 6—4, 6—2 victory over Smith and Weinstock, St. Louis pair. Net play and clever cross-court shots enabled the southern team to win the final set. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLAY COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

MEN'S SINGLES—Second Round

C. W. Barnes Jr. defeated G. M. Serrano, 8—6, 5—7, 6—2.

Third Round

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated C. W. Barnes Jr., 6—2, 3—6, default.

Bruce P. Barnes, University of Texas, defeated C. L. Burwell, Charlotte, N. C., 6—2, 6—3.

K. E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, defeated Sterling Cutlip, Kansas City, 6—1, 9—7.

W. D. Brown, St. Louis, defeated Martin, 6—1, 6—1.

E. H. Vines Jr., Pasadena, defeated Hodge, 6—4, 6—3.

D. H. Cram, Nashville, defeated G. H. Boehmer Jr., St. Louis, 4—6, 6—0, 6—3.

R. B. Bell, New York, defeated Doc Barr, Texas 6—2, 6—2.

George J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, defeated K. F. Kamrath, Texas, 6—0, 7—5.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

G. H. Boehmer Jr. and J. L. Werner defeated Scott Rexinger and Frankenstein, 6—3, 0—6, 6—3.

G. J. Jennings Jr. and Braudt defeated Serrano and Serrano, 6—2, 6—0.

Karl F. Kammann and C. W. Barnes Jr., St. Louis, won by default from J. E. Bost and Louis Mehle, Granite City, Ill.

Hodge and Yuizy defeated J. H. Witherspoon and William Witherspoon, St. Louis, 6—0, 6—0.

Richard Rosebrough and Proctor Wright, St. Louis, won by default from Walter Klein and L. A. McCormick, Granite City, Ill.

E. H. Vines Jr. and K. E. Gledhill, California, won by default from Red Butler and C. W. Gelwick, Danville, Ill.

John Plunkert and T. E. Murphy, St. Louis, defeated H. E. Frohlichstein and M. J. Stern, St. Louis, 6—2, 6—4.

Raymond Wiese and H. C. Steideman, St. Louis, defeated A. B. Lambert Jr. and H. J. Kaltenbach Jr., St. Louis, 6—1, 6—1

SOVIETS MAKE CONDITIONS HARD FOR PRIESTHOOD

'Smash Religious Organizations' Declared to Be Objective by Russian Periodical

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The number of Orthodox priests in Russia is steadily diminishing. This is a natural and probably inevitable result of the continuous drive against religion, accompanied by the closing of many churches and of the social and economic deprivations which are inflicted upon priests and their families.

The priest receives no food card, and consequently, unless he is supported by gifts in kind from his congregation, he is only able to buy food and manufactured goods at greatly enhanced prices which do not correspond with his usually meager income. His children, for the Russian priests are usually married, are excluded from higher schools and given only the rougher and less skilled kinds of work unless they break off all relations with their father and renounce him.

Under these circumstances it is natural that only those priests whose religious convictions are strongest remain at their post, and that many formally renounce their calling. In the Soviet Republic of Georgia, in the Caucasus, it is estimated that the number of priests has diminished by 80 per cent since 1921.

Another factor in bringing about this reduction is that only a very few institutes of religious instruction have ever been permitted to exist in the Soviet Union and that most of these have been closed, so that there is practically no provision for the training of young men for the priestly calling.

The problem of what treatment should be meted out to ex-priests has recently been raised in the Soviet anti-religious press. There is no disposition to welcome them into the fold of Soviet citizenship immediately. A period of five years' probation, which may be shortened in individual cases, is prescribed before full citizenship rights can be granted.

At the same time there is a tendency to encourage apostasy by giving ex-priests some alleviation of their lot. So it is considered possible to give them some kinds of technical and physical labor, although there are definite rulings prohibiting the employment of ex-priests in military service, in teaching, or in anti-religious work.

The sort of distinction that is made in this connection is illustrated by the fact that an ex-priest may work as an accountant in a state farm, but may not be received into a collective farm until the expiration of his probationary period. The distinction here is based on the consideration that in a state farm the ex-priest's position would be purely technical and he would have little opportunity to influence other workers and employees.

In a collective farm, on the other hand, where the members would probably be his former parishioners, the ex-priest might exert a kind of influence which the Communists would regard as undesirable. A recent article in the Soviet magazine Atheist, sums up the attitude in regard to ex-priests as follows:

"We must welcome the fact that priests renounce their calling. Yet we must not forget that such renunciation does not necessarily mean that a man ceases to become a priest at heart, or that he has become a loyal Soviet citizen. He may have been attracted by sordid material considerations. Therefore we must be vigilant in regard to such people. And we must not go to the other extreme of placing them in an impossible position, so that life is rendered unbearable for them.

"Our policy is to smash religious organizations, to make useful citizens out of ex-priests, to extend them certain facilities, provided that all the necessary precautions are taken against giving them an opportunity for exercising clerical influence."

Amarillo Becomes Busy Air Center

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMARILLO, Texas, July 2—Three years ago Amarillo pointed to its vast stretches of perfectly level, unobstructed pasture lands and its freedom from electrical storms, floods and cyclones. The Chamber of Commerce said the city was almost midway between New York City and Los Angeles and that it was on the central transcontinental train and highway routes. In short, that it should have air lanes, too.

Since that time Amarillo has become probably the biggest air division point of any city of its size in the nation. Air mail went into operation over the Transcontinental & Western Air Lines this month and yesterday air mail was to start north and south between Fort Worth and Pueblo, probably on the present Mid-Continent Air Express line.

Three fine airports care for all transients, transport and air mail planes. Beacons mark the east-west route now to guide the night mail. Intricate teletype, radio and telegraph instruments cover the territory. The Government is nearing completion of two new stations, one for its air weather bureau system, the other an air beacon to guide pilots from Kansas City to Los Angeles and on the route to Oklahoma City.

The 'Unknown Quantity' Is Being Solved

THE DO-X ALIGHTS AT RIO DE JANEIRO

The Calm Waters of Botafoga Bay Offer a Welcome Haven for the Giant Flying Boat After Flying From the Canary Islands by Way of Natal and Bahia.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The great German flying boat, alighting here June 20 on the last leg of its 2435-mile flight from the Canary Islands, presented a beautiful sight, skimming in over placid Botafoga Bay. Its 12 motors seemed to hum thankfully as it came out of the dusk to rest near the shores of this South American capital. The ship planned to remain here for about 15 days before proceeding to the United States. This photograph, taken June 20, was mailed in Rio de Janeiro June 23 and arrived in Boston June 30, less than eight days in transit over an all-air route. Ordinary steamship mail takes 18 days.

CO-OPERATION IN SOLVING SMOKE NUISANCE URGED

National Association Told of Too Much Shifting of Responsibility

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 2—Coöperation of coal and heating industries men in educating and serving public, was advocated by Oliver J. Grimes, managing director of the Committee of Ten, Coal and Heating Industries, in an address before the Smoke Prevention Association of the United States convention here yesterday.

Mr. Grimes explained that the committee, acting as a clearing house for the member associations, aided in adjusting many problems and giving the consumer satisfaction instead of shifting the responsibility when complaints were made.

"When a home owner finds something wrong with his fire," he said, "he first consults the coal man, who turns him over to the heating equipment man and so on until Mr. Consumer finds no place to go. Under the advisory committee the first man called does all he can to remedy the defect and if beyond his scope sees to it the customer does get service."

Mr. Grimes suggested organizations in each community of similar advisory committees to give service to the public with its heating problems, which most often are smoke problems due to faulty combustion.

Charles J. McCabe, Detroit smoke inspector, and Howard W. Evans, secretary of the board of engineers, advisory to the smoke abatement commission of Chicago, explained a washer system which eliminates gases and solids from the smoke. While admitted the method was expensive they said it had been found to pay for itself in savings made in redecorating bills and in clothing.

"You can't stop the nuisance that goes with combustion when you simply check the black smoke," Mr. Evans said. "Forget about the smoke and demand the elimination of the solids and gases emitted from the stacks. Then you'll get rid of the nuisance and the smoke too."

If all the buildings in the Chicago Loop used the new washer process it would pay 150 per cent a year on installation in the saving on cleaning and damaged goods, he asserted.

The cost of laundry per person he estimated at $1.50 more per week in a smoky town than in a clean one. He also stated that New Yorkers decorate their office buildings every three to five years, while Chicagoans in the Loop decorate each year.

"It's expensive to install proper equipment to eliminate the solids and gases of combustion from the air," he concluded, "but it would pay big dividends."

NEW 'CURFEW LAW' SIGNED BY WALKER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 1—Mayor James J. Walker signed a new "curfew law" for the city yesterday which shifts the licensing and supervision of all cabarets, night clubs, and dance halls from the Department of Licenses to the Police Department and fixes their closing time at 3 a. m., subject to exception by the Police Commissioner, who likewise has the power to revoke licenses for infringement of rules.

The law, which was introduced by the Mayor and passed both branches of the municipal assembly, becomes effective at once. It was praised by Police Commissioner Edward P. Mulrooney as cutting much red tape, and by representatives of the Committee of Fourteen and the City Club. The Citizens' Union alone registered opposition to it, arguing that the control of such places properly lay with the department of licenses.

$5,496,000 SAVED BY CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 2 (By U. P.)—The Minister of Finance issued a decree yesterday reducing expenditures of his department by $5,496,000 during the remainder of the calendar year.

RIVAL LEADERS IN MALTA MEET WITH GOVERNOR

British Board of Inquiry on Island's Rule Nears End of Deliberations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MALTA—The Royal Commission under Lord Askwith, appointed by the British Government in March to report upon what can be done to restore normal administration in the Island of Malta, where the constitution was suspended in June, 1930, is approaching the end of its labors.

Constitutional Government was introduced in Malta in 1921. The reason of its breakdown was friction between the civil authorities and the Roman Catholic priesthood, the latter refusing to allow their congregations to vote for the Government Party. The British authorities held that such a situation was incompatible with democracy.

Malta is the base of the British Mediterranean fleet. It has about 250,000 permanent inhabitants who have a language of their own, known as Maltese. Italian is also used to some extent and has been adopted as the medium of speech of the student party of independence. The Roman Catholic Church occupies a privileged position. It conducts education, sways public opinion, and owns a third of the land.

The Royal Commission has held a number of sittings in Malta, and has taken evidence from leading members of all the parties interested. It has so impressed the contending factions with its good will and impartiality that a recent dinner party given by the British Governor was attended by all the rival leaders, including the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Malta and his lieutenant, the Bishop of Gozo, who since the present dispute arose had kept themselves aloof from all official functions. One of the questions the commission has discussed is whether a temporary return to a colonial system of government might not be to the advantage of the island.

The evidence taken by the commission has disclosed sharp cleavage of opinion. Leaders of the Constitutional Party want the system of 1921 to be restored, with amendments to make it less open to ecclesiastical pressure. They would remodel the Senate. They would also have Maltese supplant Italian as the official language to be used jointly with English.

The Nationalists, on the other hand, assert that the Government has been carried on contrary to the wishes of the electorate, that justice had been interfered with, and unwarranted attacks made upon the Roman Catholic clergy. They press for the Italian language to be retained. Roman Catholic ecclesiastical witnesses take the Nationalist side. They hold that their own action has been reasonable, and that there has been no illegality in their proceedings.

The commission is submitting its report to the British Government.

KashmirRulerGives Reforms to People

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SRINAGAR, Kashmir, India—Free education for girls, scholarships for orphans, the legalization of widow remarriage and the remission of land revenue to the peasants were among some of the boons conferred on the people of this state in commemoration of the birth of an heir-apparent to the princedom of Kashmir.

The Maharaja of Kashmir has ordered that, as in the case of boys, primary education for girls should be made compulsory in all municipal towns, subject to such modifications of curriculum as may be considered necessary on account of local circumstances.

He also directed that indigent orphans should be granted special scholarships in the primary schools to the number of 500, and that certain arrears of revenue should be written off, so as to enable many peasants to meet the abnormal economic circumstances prevailing in the state at present.

Pageant Portrays March of History In Ancient City of Rochester, Eng.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, Eng.—Rochester, the ancient cathedral city on the banks of the Medway, where Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, built a castle at the command of the Conqueror, and Dickens 800 years later laid the "mystery" of Edwin Drood, has been definitely placed on the map.

It has held a pageant which drew attention to the manifold historical and literary associations of the city, the great architectural interest it possesses, and—for even Rochester cannot live on memories of the past—to its commercial advantages.

As far back as A. D. 43 Claudius established a camp at Durobrivis, as Rochester was then called; during the last few years Sir Alan Cobham began at Rochester two of the greatest flights in the history of aviation—his tours of Africa and Australia.

Between these two extremes there is plenty from which to make a pageant, and the gardens below the grim walls of the old castle have been gay with a kaleidoscope of history. "Ah! fine place, glorious pile—frowning walls—tottering arches—dark nooks—crumbling staircases"—said Jingle, apostrophizing the castle before his fellow Pickwickians, and the broken windows of the old ruin, like eyes, have blinked more than 2000 years of history.

First of all the Roman Emperor Claudius was seen establishing his camp in the year 43. Five hundred years slip by, and King Ethelbert of Kent is shown visiting Rochester with Justus, the first Bishop of the diocese, and St. Augustine decrees the building of a church on the site now occupied by the cathedral. The dedication of the cathedral itself and the visit of King Henry I on that occasion are also recalled.

Next comes the stirring scene when the garrison of the castle successfully resisted the final attack of Simon de Montfort in 1264; followed by the arrival of Chaucer, who was clerk of the works as well as poet, soon after the beginning of the new bridge projected by Sir John de Cobham. The sole relic of the bridge today is the ruin of the chapel where prayers were offered for the safety of travelers.

Queen Elizabeth comes, on a visit to the Satis House, where she was entertained by that Richard Watts who—Dickens tells the story—established the charity where to this day six "poor travelers" are nightly entertained to supper, bed, and breakfast with fourpence to send them on their way rejoicing the next morning. But they must not be "rogues or proctors"; Watts had suffered at the hands of a lawyer and determined that none of that profession should benefit under his will.

The last historical episode is the departure of Charles II for his "restoration" in London. And finally Dickens in 1870, recalls in a reverie the incidents of his life and characters from his novels. We see the happy little boy, from his home in the contiguous town of Chatham, lingering about Rochester, harking back to it in memory during his all too sad childhood in London, and finally settling down in Gad's Hill Place, the house where his father had told him he might come to live, "If ever I grew up to be a clever man."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

George Hayes, Knoxville, Tenn.
Mrs. J. M. Hayes, Knoxville, Tenn.
Mrs. R. Fenerman, Chicago, Ill.
Richard Fenerman, Chicago, Ill.
Don Fenerman, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. John J. Hoesly, Akron, O.
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Mrs. Catherine Snowball, Montreal, Canada.
Agnes S. McMillan, Montreal, Canada.
Louise Snowball, Montreal, Canada.
Lady Clare Molteno, London, Eng.
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A. Scott Ormsby, Emmetsburg, Iowa.
Mrs. Charles Richardson, Los Angeles, Calif.
Wilbur E. Yocum, Washington, D. C.

PRIBILOF ISLANDS TRIP STARTS

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, July 2 (AP)—A party of government officials on a trip to the Pribilof Islands in the Bering Sea, under Henry O'Malley, Commissioner of Fisheries, headed north from this city today on the Penguin. They arrived here last night. Among the group were Fred C. Walcott, (R.), Senator from Conn.; Albert Carter, (R.), Representative from Calif., and both Charles H. Sisson and Charles B. Rugg, Assistant Attorney-Generals.

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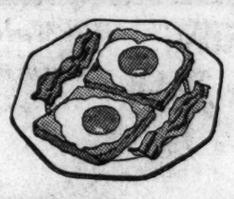
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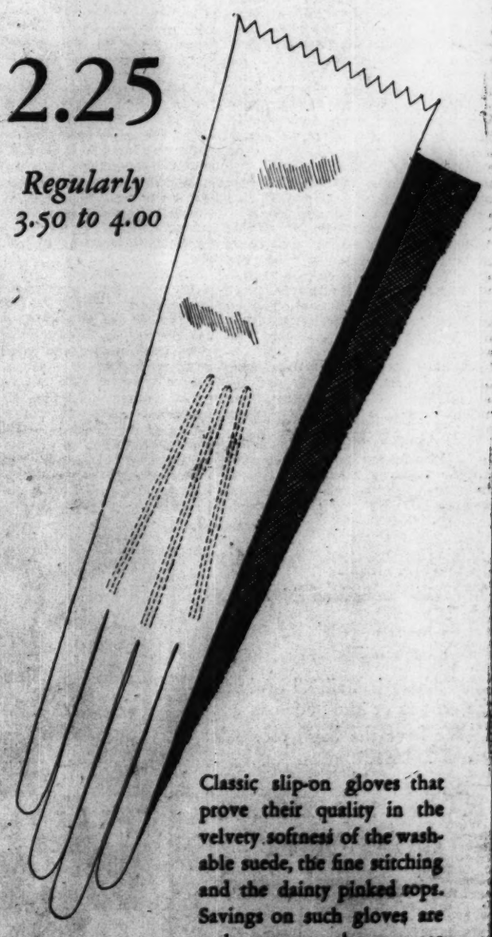
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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Heroes of Other Lands

Fridtjof Nansen, Scientist, Explorer and Peace Worker

By ETHEL CLERE CHAMBERLIN
(Author of "Heroes of Peace")

IT WAS the first Tuesday in February. Over the roads leading to Christiania, now Oslo in Norway, a happy throng was making its way toward the city, for it was the first day of the Christiania Fair. There were peasants in their quaint, colorful costumes and there were fine sleighs piled high with luxuriant fur robes out of which peeped the beaming faces of the more wealthy farmers' wives. There was a cheerful tingling of sleighbells and the soft thud of horses' hoofs upon the hard-packed snow of the road.

Trudging along in that gay company were two red-cheeked, fair-haired, blue-eyed boys with wide-flaring, homemade trousers and belted blouses. Each held his hand in his pocket where the precious coins were, gifts of his parents, his aunt and his grandmother.

Fridtjof Nansen, the elder, was very thoughtful.

"Alexander," he said after a while to his brother, "we must choose wisely today. No throwing our money away on sweets! There'll be things more worth while."

"But I like sweets," answered Alexander.

"So do I," replied Fridtjof. "However, I want to show Father that although I'm only 8 I do not waste my money."

"All right, Fridtjof, but sweets are good," murmured Alexander.

When the boys reached Young's Market Square, where the fair was being held there were crowds in front of every stall. However, they were small and soon worked their way to the very front. How their blue eyes widened with astonishment to see the jugglers tumbling about! How they laughed at the antics of the clowns! Then they went from stall to stall, gazing at the goodies, gingerbread cakes and seeded cookies and sticks of candy.

But they passed them all without spending a penny until they reached the booth where gleaming tools were displayed in all their splendor. The keen edges of the knives fascinated them and they were enchanted with the glittering spirals of the augers. When they at last started for home they each carried an armful of tools.

Great Froen

At Great Froen, the old manor house at West Aker, where Fridtjof had been born, Baldur Fridtjof Nansen, the stern and strict but kind-hearted juror awaited them. He was extremely pleased to know that on their first visit alone to the fair they had chosen so well. To encourage them he gave them more money which they promptly spent on tools the next day.

However, they did not have overmuch time to use them, for their mother, who was the daughter of a baron, was a thrifty housewife and a wise mother. Each child had his or her duties although there were plenty of servants at Great Froen. Doves in the dovecote and fowl in the barnyard had to be fed and each child took his turn in waiting on table, and then of course there was school. But when their work was done, and done well, the children were allowed to play.

In summer they swam in the Frogner River which flowed past their front door, and in winter they skated or went skimming over the hills on their ski. By the time Fridtjof was ready for college he had won several medals for skating and the Norwegian yearly prize for skiing. This prize he won for 12 years and at the end of that time he retired, an undefeated champion. Norway has never known his equal as an athlete. He was a splendid shot and an expert swimmer, and he was also a fine artist.

In 1882, when he graduated from the University of Christiania, he decided to take up medicine, but changed his mind to become a zoologist. His teacher, Professor Collet, advised him to study animal life in the arctic, and so he started on his first arctic voyage on a little sealing vessel called the Viking.

That was a wonderful voyage. Flat cakes of ice in a blue-green sea dashed against the sides of the Viking until she quivered and groaned, and as far as the eye could see there was nothing but a vast expanse of floating ice with here and there darker spots which proved to be seals. At night when the aurora borealis sent its flaming streamers across the sky Fridtjof thought of what his ancestor, that hardy old skipper, Hans Nansen, had written in his quaint book for mariners. He had said: "The vapors of the earth are drawn up by the sun and igniting in the sky, burn, causing the fiery glow known as Northern Lights."

"How wonderful it would be to explore the polar region," thought Fridtjof Nansen, and he began to plan that very thing. When they passed the Vega which had carried Nils Nordenskjold through the Northwest passage he took off his hat to that gallant ship. He had determined to join the ranks of arctic adventurers.

Greenland's interior is still as it was in the glacial age, just as all the north and most of the world was in that period, and Nansen's first great venture was to cross Greenland on skis.

He chose five companions and carefully planned his provisions. With his own hands he made most of the implements. He had handsleighs and skis, boats and tent, sleeping bags and cooking utensils, shoes and clothes and food and drink, but no alcoholic liquor, which he held sapped a man's physical and mental powers.

Crossing Greenland

On July 19, 1888, the six courageous men watched the flag of Norway fade from their sight as their steamer sailed away and left them on the ice floe with their provisions piled around them, while in the distance could be heard the surge of the sea dashing against the edge of the ice. The swell grew stronger and stronger and in the morning the ice began to move. Eight days later they drifted to the coast of Greenland and managed to get ashore.

Nansen chose to take the hardest part of the journey first, working from the unknown eastern coast which was all upgrade to the western downward slope. Up the grade they struggled, their heavy laden sledges almost more than they could pull.

Up, up they climbed! They had met Eskimos on the shore, but now they were alone in a frozen land. At last, after terrible struggles they reached the downward slope. In the icy cold they sat down and sewed sails for their sledges. With one man steering with a ski in front, and two hanging on behind, the two sledges sped with lightning speed down the grade. Crossing a lake they came to Godthaab and threw themselves upon the fragrant grass, grateful in the realization that they had reached their destination, accomplished their task.

That winter they spent at Godthaab and in the spring sailed for Norway. When Nansen went ashore amid the sound of whistles and horns and bells, the people unhitched his horses from the carriage and drew it themselves through the street trimmed with flags and streamers. For Nansen was their ideal, their hero, and they could not do enough for him to show how much they loved him.

Two months later he married Eva Sars, the sister of the poet Welhaven. And Eva Sars understood when she married him that his great work of exploration in the interests of science was to go on. After lecturing for some time he began to plan a trip over the north pole, Norway supplying $75,600 toward his expenses.

The Fram

A little ship was built with sloping sides so that instead of being crushed by the ice she would rise above it on an even keel. The sides were two feet thick made of a layer of pitch pine, two layers of oak, and an outer ice-skin of greenheart wood. She had three masts of American pitch pine and an engine. And he named her the Fram, meaning Onward.

Northward sailed the Fram and at 78° 50' Nansen deliberately allowed her to be frozen into the ice. Then in the spring the current began to carry the ice and the Fram, as he reasoned it would, northward.

For three years the little ship drifted and then at 84° when it was seen that the Fram would be carried no further, Nansen and a companion, Johansen, with sledges and dogs, set out on foot for the pole. After traveling a month they reached a latitude of 86° 14', the "farthest north" anyone had been. Then they turned back, for provisions were low. After eating dogs and the thongs of their shoes, they reached Franz Josef Land, in a half-starved condition.

When they were rescued in the spring their greatest concern was for the safety of the Fram. A week later she sailed into Tromsö and on Sept. 9, 1896, she steamed into Christiania Fjord with Nansen and Johansen on board. There was the wildest rejoicing, and when Fridtjof Nansen stepped onto his native shore thousands and thousands of men and women joined in one great chorus, singing that glorious hymn: "A Mighty Fortress Is Our GOD."

Nansen then turned his activities in other directions. He took an active part in separating Norway from Sweden and was Norway's Minister to England. But again he took up oceanography, the study of deep sea life and made many exploring voyages in its interests, lectured and wrote books.

When the World War broke out he set out to aid the stricken refugees and with Herbert Hoover helped to feed millions of starving homeless children, in Siberia, southern Russia, Armenia, and the Ukraine. For this he received the Nobel Peace Prize.

Nansen was elected rector of St. Andrews University in Scotland and given many honors. Through the American Minister at Oslo the New York Society of Explorers awarded him the National Geographic Medal. He became Norway's representative to the League of Nations and was instrumental in helping Germany into that League.

When Roald Amundsen, his dear friend, disappeared on his search for the ill-fated Italia, Nansen would not give up hope of his return. He began to study the air and air currents and became quite air-minded. When he passed on, on May 13, 1930, he had planned a trip across the north pole in the Zeppelin.

This daring scientist and explorer, this worker for peace, had no desire for glory or fame. Modesty was one of his outstanding characteristics and the people of Norway, as well as the world, loved him, not alone for his deeds, but most of all, for himself.

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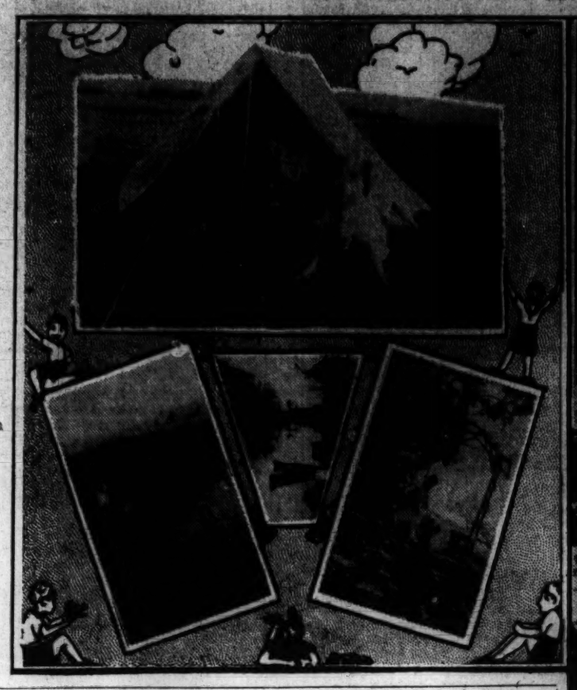
CAMPING DAYS IN A CORNER OF NOVA SCOTIA



Upper Left—David, Billy, and the Pup Tent Above Redland Farm. Upper Right—David in a Canoe Borrowed From Some Indians. Lower Left—The Swimming Hole in the Orchard, and Lilacs in Front of Redland Farm. Right—Our Larger Tent, Pitched by the River Below the Farm.

Treasure Seekers

2. Pup Tent and Pup

IF YOU set out to search for treasure, just what would you hope to find? It was as we paddled back to our boys' camp in Maine after a treasure hunt one day that we were wondering about this. David finally summed up our feelings on the question when he said: "I think you find the best kind of treasure when you make friends with the place where you are, and learn some of the things about it that other people, hurrying by, don't see. I mean, when you get to know what has hapepned there that's interesting—and what seems interesting to the people who live there today."

Not long after this David and I found ourselves camping in a corner of Nova Scotia with plenty of chance to do a little treasure seeking of this variety. Our pup tent clung to the top of a round hill which lifted itself above the river and the road, and it looked back toward the forests spilling over the edge of the North Mountain into the valley.

David had chosen this camping ground: "Right here we'll be halfway between the tourists who speed along the road and never really getting acquainted with the country at all, and those Scouts up there at the edge of the forest who are getting to know all about the trees and the rocks and the lakes hidden beyond the mountain and everything. I guess we really are about halfway between those two kinds of people, too!"

It's hard to find buried treasure without getting pretty close to the earth—and here we had the best of chances. Two or three nights spent on the grassy ground with the wind whispering secrets as it hurried by to wherever it was going, and we felt that the hill was getting quite intimate with us.

Now a hill in the daytime looks like nothing but a big heap of earth covered with grass and flowers—and if you think about it you can imagine the rocky foundations inside—but at night things are different. Even Billy, the pup from the farm below, seemed to feel that it was worth trotting up to pay us a visit each evening before settling down for the night in the cozy barn. He would sit at the door of the tent and snuff up the breezes which floated up the valley—just as interested as if he was receiving messages from the woods and fields they had lately come through.

As for us, we sometimes woke for a moment or two with a strange feeling that the hill had just waked too and had heaved us up close to the stars—the same stars that would be looking down wherever we might pitch the tent.

Billy the Pup

But whether the hill had secrets to tell us when we were dreaming, or whether it kept them strictly to itself, Billy the pup was perfectly willing to tell us all he knew—if only he could make us understand.

Each morning his cold, damp nose would wake us just as the cows were wandering up the trail through the orchards to the pastures below the mountain. He would smile as widely as a dog ever did and look hard at us with an inquiring expression as if he wanted to say: "And when are you going to come and spend a night on the new hay in the barn? That's the place to try next!"

As soon as we had rubbed our eyes once or twice he would start to pull off the blankets and make little enthusiastic runs outside in the direction of the swimming hole where we had dammed the brook in the orchard close by. The hay had just been cut, but the stubble meant nothing to him—though for us it was necessary to slide our bare feet carefully through it. With David avoiding this procedure by riding pig-a-back, we would soon reach the pool, to find Billy already swimming round and round and barking for us to join him. Diving into the middle and staying under water as long as we could hold our breath, we would watch him paddling back and forth above us, all ready to "save" the first one who appeared.

Valley Farms

Billy knew a great deal about the valley. To begin with he had been born in a silver fox ranch which was hidden in some spruce woods on a hill near by—and since then he had paid many visits to all the surrounding farms with their families from England, New England, France and Belgium. He had sniffed furniture that had come from Antwerp and barked at the big tabby cat which had crossed from London—following its mistress on a lead down the gangway of the ship—and he had listened to radio music coming from farther away than he knew anything about. And all these things he was most delighted to share with us—introducing us with a wag of the tail which said plainly "These people are staying up at our place—I've brought them over to see you!"

Yes, it was with Billy that we did some of our most successful treasure hunting—hunting which occasionally led to one of his own specially buried bones!

We know he is still there and we know that he would be glad to welcome you too if you pass by that way. When you get to Bridgetown in the Annapolis Valley just ask for Redland Farm. When you get to the gate you will not need to ask for Billy—he'll be there to meet you!—And please give him a pat from us!

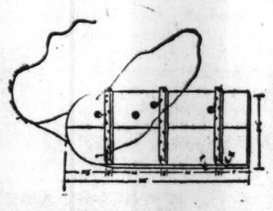
D. M.

How to Make an Aquaplane

This is another of a series of articles prepared by the National Committee on Wood Utilization in its effort to bring about the utilization of second-hand wooden containers such as boxes, crates and barrels, now thrown away or burned.

Think of the fun you can have riding on this aquaplane towed by a fast motorboat. The lumber needed is listed below, and it will probably be necessary to purchase this from a near-by lumber yard.

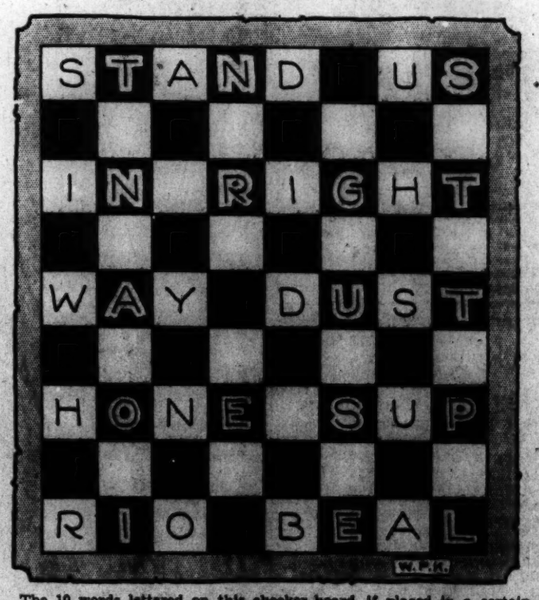
One piece 1⅝ by 20½ by 52 inches



for (A). Three pieces 25-32 by 1¾ by 20½ inches for cleats (B). Brass flat-head wood screws.

It may be necessary to use two or three planks to build the aquaplane (A), if so, foot cleats (B) will hold them together securely. Fasten cleats (B) to planks (A) as shown with brass wood screws. Round front end of aquaplane and bevel the under edge. Two holes are bored through the front cleat and the planks, for the towline, the ends of which are inserted through the bottom; knots in the ends will hold the line in place. Two other holes are bored through the planks about 3 inches in front of the front cleat, for the other rope, which the rider of the aquaplane holds. The towline is secured to a speed boat.

Good Advice Puzzle



The 10 words lettered on this checker-board, if placed in a certain order, will disclose a bit of excellent advice, by rearranging the words and changing the position of the spaces between them.

To illustrate: If the word STAND were followed by the word SUP, you might change the spacing and obtain the words STANDS UP without changing the order of the letters. Now see if you can solve the puzzle.

International Flag Day

NO AMERICAN Scout needs to to be told what the Fourth of July stands for, and Canadian Scouts are equally conversant with events that center about July 1, Dominion Day. But there may be those on both sides of the line who do not know that out on the Pacific coast a few rods from where the Great Northern Railroad crosses the international boundary between the United States and Canada, there is a yearly celebration on July 2 to celebrate International Flag Day.

This is a local celebration sponsored by the International Flag Day Association, a volunteer body of workers from the Province of British Columbia and the State of Washington, but visitors come from as far south as Portland, Ore., and from the far interior of British Columbia.

At this point on the boundary stands the International Peace Arch, and here each year Canadians and Americans renew their vows to do all in their power to continue the years of unbroken friendship which the arch commemorates. It is not unusual to find an Arch as a war memorial. We have all seen pictures of the Arc de Triomphe in Paris which celebrates Napolean's victories—but this arch is the only one erected in memory of a century of peace.

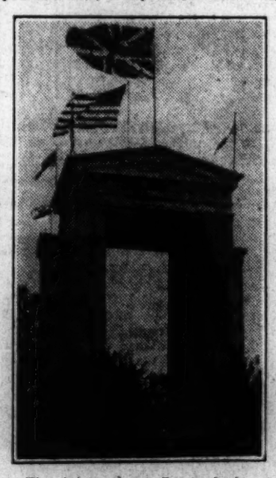
Since 1814, the last year of the War of 1812, here has been no difference between these two countries which had to be settled by fighting. If the program of education now being carried on by such societies as the International Flag Day Association is effective, this friendship will continue indefinitely.

While the prime mover in the building of the Arch, Samuel Hill, railroad and highway promoter in various countries, began his campaign in connection with it many years ago, the World War so delayed operations that instead of an opening in 1914 as was originally planned, it was not until 1922 that it was dedicated. Appropriate dedicatory services were held which thousands of citizens of both countries attended.

Lest what it stands for become tradition only, Flag Day exercises at the Arch have been made an annual affair. While there are addresses by men or women from both countries, it is the children who are most featured on the program. Boy Scouts from both sides are assembled on the platform and have a prominent part in the program, while Girl Guides from British Columbia and Girl Reserves from Washington State also take an active part.

The flag raising is an impressive service. While bands play the national anthems, two scouts, one American and one Canadian, unwind the ropes that control the emblems of the two countries. The audience stand in almost breathless silence as the furled flags are drawn on high and simultaneously float out to the breeze, one to the north and one to the south. Honored indeed are the boys chosen for this service.

But perhaps the most significant event is the exchange of flags between two children from either side of the line. Sometimes a Girl Guide or a Boy Scout may present a beautiful Union Jack to an American Comrade and receive in return an equally beautiful Old Glory. Last year two little four-year-old tots, a boy from Vancouver,



The International Peace Arch.

B. C., and a girl from Bellingham, Wash., made the exchange. As they left the platform each proudly bearing the gift, the little girl gave the little boy a friendly hug, which, while not on the program, seemed to epitomize all that the ceremony stood for.

The Arch is built of concrete and is in height about 60 feet. The gates are always open, and over them is the legend, "Children of a Common Mother, Brethren Dwelling Together in Unity. May These Gates Never Be Closed." A beautiful bronze plaque of the Mayflower adorns the American side while on the Canadian side is one of the Beaver, the first steamboat to sail the Pacific. It was brought from England by way of Cape Horn by the Hudson's Bay Company.

In closing something should be said of the man whose vision made this beautiful memorial possible. Mr. Hill is an American of Quaker origin. He has long been an internationalist, for his work has taken him to many lands. He is sometimes called the Daddy of the Good Roads Movement, for he has built beautiful roads not only at home but in foreign countries as well. The beautiful Columbia Highway was a project into which he put much energy

Mail Bag

Tokyo, Japan

Dear Editor:

I am very glad to have a chance to write a letter to the Mail Bag. It has been a long time my wish to correspond with foreigners, not only in order to increase my knowledge of English and other foreign languages, but also to hear of the strange customs of foreign countries. I am 19 years old and live in Tokyo, the capital of Japan. When the cherry blossom season calls on us many foreign tourists come to Japan (for our country is famous for its beauty at that time).

I have been attending the Christian Science Sunday School these three years, and am very grateful to Christian Science, for it has given me right and good understanding. I am interested in stamp collecting and radio, and am a member of Tokyo Y. M. C. A.

Having finished the whole course of Middle School in Tokyo last year (last spring), I am now studying English by myself. I wish to study and master other foreign languages, for instance, French, German, and so on. I hope to hear from boys in all countries.

Tadao S.

Tyrone, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

For many years I have wanted to write to the Mail Bag but I have never done so. The Mail Bag to me seems just like an encyclopaedia. From it one learns about various hobbies, cities and towns of different parts of the world, and almost anything you could think of.

I also greatly appreciate the other parts of the Monitor, and find the paper so useful for scrapbooks that when I have finished there is not much left but advertisements.

I am 16 and am interested in journalism, languages, nature and many things. I should especially like to correspond with someone who is on the staff of a school paper, and with a French girl, as I would like to improve my knowledge of the French language.

My home is in a small town in the mountains of Pennsylvania. There are many Indian legends connected with the country around here. If anyone would be interested in hearing some of these legends, I would gladly tell them.

With lots of love to the Editor and all the Mail Baggers.

Lillian S.

Razmah, North West Frontier Province, India

Dear Editor:

Being a regular reader of the Monitor, which is received monthly by the Royal Signals, Waziristan, I note that one can get correspondence friends through the Mail Bag column. Could you possibly find space for my name in the aforesaid column? I am 20 years of age, so would like to hear from young people of about that age.

May I add that the Monitor has helped while away many an hour, which would otherwise have been spent more or less miserably, as Razmah is only a lonely outpost frontier.

W. G. D.

Kailua, Kona, Hawaii

Dear Editor:

I live on the grounds of the old Palace of the Kings and Chiefs of Hawaii, taking the position of Daisy Sonada K., who wrote from here to the Mail Bag and who heard from 28 Mail Baggers all over the world. I am 16 years old and should like to get some correspondents too.

This is a beautiful old place on the seacoast. The grounds have many trees that grow in the tropics, such as the coconut and pandanus. The Hawaiians make mats out of the leaves. The ti plant was used by the Hawaiians before pots and stoves were known to them. Fish, fowl, or meat were wrapped in the ti leaves and broiled on hot coal or on hot stones.

There are also beautiful oleander and plumaria and hibiscus in all colors, and many lilies. Then there are the papaya trees which bear a delicious fruit that tourists enjoy. All through the Kona district the guava grows wild; it make a delicious jelly

The lantana, when in bloom, is a gorgeous sight; the first plant in a small pot was brought here by a missionary for his garden. It now grows wild on all the islands.

Betsy H. S.

Wessling, near Munich, Germany

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to you. I am 18 years old and live at Wessling, a little village in the Bavarian Highlands about thirty kilometers from Munich. Munich lies on the Swabian-Bavarian plateau, at a distance of only 25 miles from the Alps on either bank of the Tsar.

In Munich there are magnificent churches and many palaces built in former centuries. There are also renowned galleries and museums, such as the German museum of masterpieces of natural and technical science, which is said to be the largest museum of its kind in the world.

I am interested in stamps, postcards, also in literature, and politics and would like to have letters from boys around my age from Africa, Asia, or America. If any would like to write to me in German, English, or French, I would tell them about Munich and the Bavarian Alps, and if they are interested, send them German stamps and also old inflation (bank) notes.

Willi G.

West Kirby, Cheshire, England

Dear Editor:

I feel I owe you a letter in return for the many beautiful ones I have received through the Mail Bag. The Monitor is performing a mighty work by maintaining such a high standard of clean journalism, and by its championship of ideals which make for a better world.

I was interested to see in the February number of Headway, the English monthly review of the League of Nations, that the publicity given to Raymond Buell in The Christian Science Monitor in 1929 had been instrumental in bringing the deplorable condition of Liberia to the forefront of public notice. The League of Nations has now sent a commission of inquiry to Liberia, and it is hoped that reforms will soon be carried out.

All League affairs are of interest to me, and at Easter I attended the Oxford School on International Relations. We listened to a series of lectures by authorities like Prof. Gilbert Murray and Sir Nigel Davidson, and within a few days we received at least an outline education in the international position. I think the main points that were emphasized were:

1. The necessity of banishing the fear of war and of getting on with the urgent work of improving conditions, such as the above.
2. Economic reorganization by means of international coöperation.

We had plenty of spare moments for reveling in the beauties of the colleges and the river and of making one another's acquaintance.

Tomorrow is May 24, Empire Day, when all over England school children celebrate the foundation of the Empire "on which the sun never sets." But this loyalty does not preclude a wider loyalty to a world brotherhood.

Best wishes to you all, and many thanks for all the letters.

Joan E. C.

Santa Monica, California

Dear Editor:

I have just been reading some very interesting letters in the Mail Bag, and I'm every so sorry that I have not yet made the most of this wonderful opportunity for friendships.

It was about a year ago that I made a very dear correspondent friend through this system, and we hold great hopes of meeting some day; so I am writing, more or less, to celebrate an anniversary. This friend has proved so very faithful in writing and is so interesting that I'm hoping this letter will bring me many more.

Santa Monica is a coast city near Los Angeles, so, of course, swimming would be my most beloved sport. However, I enjoy everything and am especially interested in Home Economics and plan to make it my profession. I have lived a great deal in Arizona and my father is a professional in rodeo. I'd love to hear from anyone living on a ranch for that reason.

One of my greatest joys is writing letters—a general hint for just heaps of letters! My age is 16.

Eleanor K.

The following would like to receive letters:

For Girls

Patricia M. (14), Chila Vista, Calif.
Nea W (17), Hobart, Tasmania.
Margaret H. (16), Los Angeles, Calif.—Interested in music.
Sandra G (17), N. Plainfield, N. J.—Especially from Germany and France.
Helen S. (17), Blue Island, Ill.—Especially from girls on farms.

For Boys

Alexander Mett, (16), Hannover-Linden, Bethlehempiatz 3, Germany.
Walter Neumann (19), Weissenfels, Saala, Schlossgarten b/Herrn Dobke, Germany.
Gerd Paland (16), Hannover-Kleefeld, Ebellstr 7, Germany.
Rudolf Reith (16), Meersburg a/Bodensee, Internat. Meerstern., Germany.
Peter Schweitzer (18), Mainz, Kartaeuserstrasse 14, Germany.
Paul Steffen (16), Spremberg, N/L. Poststrasse 3, Germany.
Erich Thiel (17), Elbing/Ostpr., Hauptstrasse 13, Germany.
Christian Thoene (15), Brakel Krs. Hoexter, Westfalen, Warburgerstr 13, Germany.
Matthias Stiegler (19), Bamberg/Oberfranken, Aufseesianum 13, Germany.
Richard Reuter (19), Olpe/Westfalen, Frankfurterstrasse 1, Germany.

[The above list of names of German boys who are hoping to find correspondents was furnished by Dr. Spanier of the Monthly Review. Letters should be sent direct to the addresses given.]

Over 20

Howard H. J. (20), Chicago, Ill. Especially from Michigan City, Ind.; South Haven, Mich., Canada and foreign lands.
Frances A. K., Littleton, N. H.—Interested in dramatics, poetry and music.
Lena S. (Mrs.), Somerville, Mass.
G. F. H. (Mrs.), El Jicaro, Guatemala.—From those desiring to correspond in Spanish.
Ira M., Springfield, Vt.—Interested in stamps, Scouting and radio.
Marc N., Lincoln, Ill.—Especially from California.
Gabriel A., Lagos, Nigeria.—(A young Nigerian teaching in an academy in Nigeria.)

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.
2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries (with the exception of Great Britain) the rate is 5 cents.
3. It is our custom, in the "under-20" class, for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

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THE HOME FORUM

Aldus Manutius, Venetian Printer

A SLENDER youth, clad in buff trunk hose, saffron doublet and round feathered cap, pushes aside the heavy oak door to the printing shop and, at his disappearance, it groans back into position. Firmly fastened to its battered surface is a handsomely decorated wooden sign, reading: "Whoever thou art, thou art earnestly requested by Aldus to state thy business briefly and to take thy departure promptly. In this way thou mayst be of service, even as was Hercules to the weary Atlas. For this is a place of work for all who may enter." Open windows, to either side of the door, set with colored circles of glass, are exits for the sound of droning copy readers, clicking type and the recurring jar of the hand-turned printing presses.

The windows open on the Campo S. Paternian in Venice. It is 1501, and the rutted highway is filled with Venetian men-at-arms from the great Arsenale, bearing pikes and halberds; chocolate-irised Moors from Tunis, in from the great sailing galleys at the quays; cone-headed ladies with their servants out for the day's shopping. A gray-bearded man in somber brown gown and black cloak, square velvet cap on his long gray locks, steps upon the marble block to the shop of Aldus Manutius, bearing in his hand a roll of Greek manuscript.

A brawny olive-skinned workman plies the press handle in arc-like movements parallel to the horizontal press bed. A second workman pulls the handmade book sheets, as the worm of the screw rises upward with the first workman's urgent forearm. A third inks the platens which, in turn, cover the metal Latin type with a thin film of black, a few moments later to be impressed on the smooth surface of the paper.

"The book?" drawls the old man to the pressman. "What is it?"

"Second edition of Virgil's 'Bucolics,' Master," answers the olive-skinned workman respectfully to Maestro Theodore Gaza, editor of the Aldine Press. "This is the Italic type cut by Francesco da Bologna of Griffo."

"Yes, yes. I had almost forgotten our first venture into the Italics. It appears worthy of the old type, though used for many editions. And for many more, I hope," he added, nodding his head. "It is an excellent thing that the worthy Teobaldus, (Aldus) invented this inclined, cursive type."

He passes two small apprentices, covered from shoulders to ankles in leather aprons. Both are grinding inks and mixing lampblack for further supplies to the pressmen. Under the rough bench, the smaller of the two kicks the other with his soft-toed leather sandal: "It is old Teodor himself; with another ancient manuscript for which we will have to mix more of this ink." The second apprentice smiles an inky grin and shakes back his long curling locks: "Yea, and the old one gave me instructions to cut the paper from the Fabriano mill for the new Greek edition of Xenophon's 'Hellenica.' Pah! and I cannot read one word of that odd-lettered language."

"Grow up, Lorenzo, and Aldus the master will send you to the Filellini Academy to study the Greek. Then you may become a proof reader, like John Gregoropoulos of Candia."

The inner door to the cluttered office of the Master, Aldus, swings to at the entrance of the gray-bearded Gaza. "Here is the manuscript," he remarks to the eager-eyed man correcting proof at the desk before him. Parchment sheets in dusty piles, manuscripts in rolls that are tied with hempen cords and sealed with irregular blobs of red wax, fill, with specimens of odd metal type, all corners of the scratched desk. Aldus stretches forth an arm, clad in dark green damask. "Let me see it, Teodoro," and he smiles; "a good example. You will begin work on it immediately, editing it and having it cast in the new Greek font. By the way, Teodoro, I have a letter from the House of Függer at Augsburg, enclosing two thousand gold ducats for many of our publications they have sold, deducting their commissions of course."

Gaza's beard twitches and he smiles through his whiskered mask in answer to Aldus' announcement. "Yes, I shall begin at once. I had better order more metal; we must cast additional type. At present we are running but a forme of eight pages. After it has been run on the hand press, we must distribute the type and reset it for further pages of the volume. The work proceeds too slowly."

"That will be in order," states Aldus, arising and pinching his own ear under the shadow of his dark hair. "We have enough with the remittance from Augsburg to go on for a short while. But this bill for the paper from Fabriano will have to be met, too."

The clicks of metal type are heard only about the high desk of the compositors. Red-shirted, a tall man with flying fingers picks up Latin type from the high type box that slants upward from chest to head height before him. In square or rectangular boxes rests the Latin type. The compositor sighs and his fingers pause. His lips move to form the words: "Laudem Omnipotentis Dei," and his eyes, following, read in reverse: "leD sitnetopinmO medual." He turns and places the completed line of type in the form at his side. From above him, on a small shelf where dust disputes the odd-shaped engraved copper plates, he draws a small plate for the end paper of the book upon which he is laboring. On it an anchor and a twisted dolphin testify to the mark of the Aldine Press and the motto it bears, "Sudavit et Alsit."

"Ludovico, the forme is completed. Lock it and run a proof so that the Master may see it. This is the last and I am glad it is finished. The Master states that the size is handy and can be easily carried within the pocket or the pouch. May it sell well. Wages the same; and fourteen hours yesterday working late into candlelight."

Back in Aldus Manutius' sanctum, the Tuscan master of books and printing is thumbing through a pile of printed pages. Turning them he passes from Aristotle, through Thucydides, Herodotus, Lysias, Plutarch, Demosthenes, Euripides to Æchines and Pindar. One entitled in Greek script, "Sophocles," he withdraws from the pile. Pacing the narrow space between desk and wall shelves, he reads aloud in an intelligent Greek that he has studied under the famous Guarini of Turin, and later has taught its statuesque beauty of phrase and style to his youthful charges, Alberto and Leonello, princes and sons of his former fellow-student, Pico della Mirandola, Prince of Carpi.

"Yes, I shall issue this in another edition. If Johann Reuchlin of Heidelberg suggests such a procedure, and so forcibly, I think it a fine idea. And his tone of firm suggestion in his letter must mean that it will benefit us financially. Yes, I shall do so." He sits down at his desk, his dark green doublet dusty and smudgy with inks of red and black. His long hand picks up a quill pen and he brings out a sample sheet from the Fabriano paper mill. He addresses his letter to Reuchlin: "I can scarcely express my gratification at your friendly words concerning the importance and the value of my publishing undertakings. It is no light thing to secure the commendation of one of the greatest scholars of his time. I hope more to deserve the praise that you give me for service rendered to the scholarship and enlightenment of the age."

For a few moments he pauses to review his work in the interests of scholarship. He breathes a thanksgiving to his beloved friends and scholars who have contributed so much to his lifelong attainments; the Greek scholar, Adramyttenos from Constantinople; Caterina Pia, wife of Pico della Mirandola; Marcus Musurus, the Cretan; Gaza; Hieronymous Aleander and Pietro Bembo; Scipio Carteromachus; and the great Erasmus of Rotterdam.

"And the sons will carry on the work," he sighs, well content. Before his eyes flashes the anchor and the twisted dolphin and the great Aldine motto, rare and beloved in centuries to follow: "Sudavit et Alsit."

W. A.

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Moth: From an Etching by G. Watson

For You, Mother

I have a dream for you, Mother,
Like a soft thick fringe to hide your eyes.
I have a surprise for you, Mother,
Shaped like a strange butterfly.
I have found a way of thinking
To make you happy;
I have made a song and a poem
All twisted into one.
If I sing, you listen;
If I think, you know.
I have a secret from everybody in the world full of people
But I cannot always remember how it goes;
It is a song
For you, Mother,
With a curl of cloud and a feather of blue
And a mist
Blowing along the sky.
If I sing it some day, under my voice,
Will it make you happy?

—HILDA CONKLING, in "Poems by a Little Girl."

Romeo and Others

Of Mrs. Gummidge (a rather thoughtful cat who lived with my family) a visitor who had been trained in a bad school once said, wonderingly: "She isn't like a cat; she's more like a friend." The remark was true. Gummidge was a friend. She pushed her way into the family circle whenever she could. She appeared inconveniently at considerable distances from home, being bent upon taking walks with members of the family, as if she had been a dog; and she had to be carried home again before the walk could be continued. . . .

In an English village cats are very different. They seem better cared-for. Many of them are smug. They almost put their plump grey paws before their mouths as they yawn, and, through having no cares, they are apt to grow fat and lazy. To such cats food is so much a matter of course that it is a source of reverie. When I see some of these plump English village cats, I sometimes wonder why they do not wear black silk dresses in the afternoon, with gold lockets about their necks. I wonder that none of them has ever sent me cards of invitation to saucer-parties, marked "Games," and "Cushions at ten."

There are millions of common tabby cats all over England, some of them a dusty brown with thin bony streaks of black through the brown, and some as richly decorated with fawn and chestnut as one can imagine. There are cream cats and grey cats, brown cats, Siamese cats, Persians, Carroty, tortoise-shell, and a hundred other sorts. And just as the stupid may dismiss working people as uninteresting, so one may foolishly dismiss the tabbies as uninteresting. One may care only for the earls and duchesses among cats, or at lowest the dames and courtesy ladies, and in that case one will learn very little about the humanity of true feline nature. For me the tabby is the best of all the cats, and the most charming cat I ever knew was a tabby. . . .

And another type of cat that I admire is the observant. I once knew a little cat—the most beautiful tabby I ever saw—who would stand upon a chair, with her paws resting upon the cross-bar of its spindled back, watching for half an hour together the coming and going of people and dogs and other little cats in the roadway outside the house. Romeo, for that was this cat's name, had other characteristics, but her intentness of observation was extraordinary. Always the intentness became passionate when another cat could be seen, but the attitude, so delicately assumed and maintained, never varied. Romeo it was who would return, racing, from any distance when I whistled for her as one whistles for a dog. And upon arrival Romeo would insist upon giving a long history of her ramble. She could not rest until she had told the tale of all that she had seen. Observation again, you will notice; and I should imagine good observation, because Romeo was a realist. No dog could have been more faithful than this open-air cat; no dog, certainly, was ever more intelligent or more full of whimsy and attachment.—FRANK SWINNERTON, in "Tokefield Papers."

Hide-and-Seek

I wish I were a lizard
To hide me in the grass
And twist and turn and wriggle
When Jim and Jerry pass.

Then surely they would spy me
But I could wheel and go
Across the sunburned meadow
Where the dandelions blow.

And my coat of many colors
Mingling with the grass
Would make it seem like hide-and-seek
When Jim and Jerry pass.

Then I should slip across the road
As soft and warm as plush
While Jim would whisper, "Jerry!"
And he would whisper, "Hush . . !"

KATHERINE HYMAS WILLIAMS.

THERE are moths,—and moths! In G. Watson's etching, we are shown one of a different variety from those we found of such absorbing interest in sunny childhood's days. Once we used to think of them as fragile winged insects, in themselves beautiful, and most wonderfully varied in their shape and size, as well as in their polychromatic markings. We spent many long and happy days searching for some desirable specimen in wood and meadow; light-footed, armed with gauze nets, we ran in pursuit, most often (and perhaps more happily) in vain! Undiscouraged, at night in the faint starlight, should authority permit such delightful postponement of bedtime, we watched the silent fluttering shapes, small and pale against surrounding shadow. It may have been the noiselessness, the apparently effortless nature of their wandering, dancing flight, the silent hovering as they lit upon leaf or flower, their exquisite lightness, the faultless folding of the wings, the delicate and wonderful gradations of color, which all helped to give them such a mysterious attraction. Even as to their names—was there not summer and sunshine in the "golden underwing," the soft comfort of home in the "puss moth"? However did such a fragile, harmless atom acquire such a name as "elephant-hawk"?

But time went on and suddenly—it seemed—though, doubtless to those deep thinkers and undaunted pioneers, the advent and evolution came gradually, tentatively, — other much larger shapes began to wing the heavens. Less silent, and shall we say less beautiful? No, let us describe them only as different, though modeled upon the shape and with the folding wings of the tiny insect. Powerful, swift, and as the expression of mechanical thought and victorious courage, as the outcome of magnificent perseverance and resolution in spite of danger and discouragement, they are not less wonderful and deeply interesting, nay, enthralling.

For, when we remember that just such a Moth as we see in Mr. Watson's etching proved itself equal to a flight of ten thousand miles, that just such a tiny airplane winging a brave and solitary path through the skies has in a few short days circled half the earth, we can but feel respect and wonder,—respect for the men and women who have flown to the world's end, having the endurance and courage to rise in such apparently frail machines into the vast deeps of the upper air, to steer their winged way onward though seeming to be swallowed up in an immense isolation, and to come successfully to their goal; wonder at the ingenious thought which planned and constructed, at the toughness of wood and metal, the marvelous tuning and accurate adjustment of the engine which makes them capable of such world embracing flights.

Wonderful little Moths! Their wing span is less than thirty feet, and wonderful the sagacity and courage of their brave pilots! Is this one in our picture about to start on one of those long aerial journeys? The hangars and other planes are seen far below; she may be either at the beginning or the end of her flight; perhaps just approaching her landing place, perhaps swinging in the air as she rises, we cannot say. But the artist has cleverly given us the sense of height, space, swift motion. He has drawn her at just the angle which shows her a swaying, undulating shape poised against the wind. We can hear the whir and hum of the engines feel the throb and vibration which make her almost like a living creature purposeful to overcome the problems of space and distance.

It is a delightful picture, full of buoyancy and light,—the singing of the wind, the blue of fathomless sky The Moth, with her wings spread and the world beneath her! Mr. Watson is direct and firm in his drawing, and for this reason gives a strong impression of the power and speed which have become so much a characteristic of the present age. He is to be congratulated upon a successful and animated etching.

Wirkliches Leben

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

ES KANN denen, die mit dem, was heute geschrieben wird, auf dem Laufenden sind, nicht entgehen, welch wichtigen Platz das, was „Realismus" (Wirklichkeitsschilderung) genannt wird, im heutigen Roman einnimmt. Es scheint, als ob viele Verfasser dieser Geschichten glauben, daß „wirkliches Leben" hauptsächlich in Enttäuschung, Vereitelung, Eintönigkeit—in allem Gemeinen im menschlichen Charakter und allem Nutzlosen in der menschlichen Erfahrung—seinen Ausdruck finde. Erzählungen, die das Wirken des Guten in menschlichen Angelegenheiten offenbaren, die den menschlichen Charakter und die menschliche Erfahrung dadurch höher heben, daß sie auf Dinge wie erfüllte Erwartung, Belohnung gut getaner Arbeit, Mut, Edelmut und zweckdienliche Opfer im menschlichen Leben, das Gelingen würdiger Vorhaben und das Überwinden von Schwierigkeiten Nachdruck legen, halten viele für unpraktischen Idealismus.

Worin besteht dann wirkliches Leben? Der große Lehrer von Nazareth sagte: „Ich bin gekommen, daß sie das Leben und volle Genüge haben sollen". Es fehlte ihm nicht an Gelegenheit, das Leben, wie es der Materialist oder der Realist auffaßt, zu sehen und zu studieren; aber er widmete sein ganzes menschliches Dasein der Aufgabe, die Güte, den Reichtum, den Wert, die Schönheit, die Reinheit—das verherrlichte und erhabene und rein geistige Wesen—des wirklichen Lebens ans Licht zu bringen.

Einem Christlichen Wissenschafter, der von Schwierigkeiten bedrängt schien, und dessen sehr ernste Arbeit anscheinend nur zu Vereitelung und Enttäuschung geführt hatte, kam plötzlich der gnadenreiche Gedanke: Es gibt gerade jetzt, in diesem Augenblick—gleichviel, was meine scheinbaren Probleme seien,—ein Leben, in dem alles, was mich beunruhigt, nicht wahr ist, ein Leben, das ganz frei ist von jeder Einflüsterung oder Möglichkeit von Stillstand, Mißerfolg, Verminderung oder Zerfall. Dieses Leben ist voll leuchtender Herrlichkeit, voll der reichsten und vollkommensten Schönheit. Es ist ein Leben, das von nichts bedroht werden kann, in dem keine Hoffnung und kein rechtes Streben vereitelt und keine rechte Tätigkeit begrenzt wird, in dem es keine Enttäuschung und keine Strafe gibt, weil es nichts zu strafen gibt. Dieses Leben ist von unbefleckter Reinheit, so leuchtend, so hell und so herrlich, daß das materielle Auge es nicht sehen kann. In diesem geistigen Leben kann es keine Annahme von Schmerz, Leid, Trennung oder Mangel, keine Niedergeschlagenheit, keinen materiellen Druck, keine Angst- und Sorgenlast, keine Einflüsterung von Hälflichkeit, Schwerfälligkeit oder Eintönigkeit geben. Es ist ein Leben beständig erneuter Frische und quellender Begeisterung. Daraus ergibt sich die unvermeidliche Schlußfolgerung, daß dieses Leben überall ist, daß es jedermann gehört. Es gibt kein anderes Leben,—es ist das einzig wirkliche Leben.

Es kann für den Menschen tatsächlich kein anderes Leben geben, weil Gott das Leben ist. Hieraus folgt unbedingt das erhabene Wesen des wirklichen Lebens und die völlige Unmöglichkeit eines andern Lebens. Die Worte der Mary Baker Eddy in „der wissenschaftlichen Erklärung des Seins" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 468): „Alles ist unendliches Gemüt und seine unendliche Offenbarung, denn Gott ist Alles-in-allem" offenbaren und betonen diese Wahrheit. Mrs. Eddy ermahnt ihre Nachfolger, sich dieses Lebens beständig bewußt zu sein, wenn sie sie auffordert: „Halte den Gedanken beständig auf das Dauernde, das Gute und das Wahre gerichtet" (in dems. Buche, S. 261), damit ein solches Bewußtsein des Guten im Leben des einzelnen reiche Frucht trage. Es ist das Leben, das Christus Jesus als das einzige Leben anerkannte, das er in seinem Charakter und in seinen Werken zum Ausdruck brachte, und das er seinen Nachfolgern „in voller Genüge" geben wollte.

Wir sollten erkennen, daß der landläufige Glaube vorherrscht, daß das „wirkliche Leben" aus Unfall, Enttäuschung und Nutzlosigkeit bestehe, und wissen, daß eine solch falsche Vorstellung von Leben, möge sie auch noch so allgemein geglaubt werden, so wenig Verwirrung und Schrecken unter Klardenkenden verbreiten kann, wie die Fehler von Schulkindern den Glauben des Lehrers an die Tatsachen, die er lehrt, erschüttern können. Der Lehrer hat die Aufgabe, Fehler zu berichtigen und die Tatsachen zu lehren. In ähnlicher Weise muß das zunehmende Verständnis, das die Christliche Wissenschaft der Welt gibt, daß das Leben gut, reich, frei, voll, schön und ewig ist, die falsche Vorstellung, daß das Leben gemein, häßlich und böse sei, schließlich berichtigen und ausmerzen. Mrs. Eddy mahnt uns an die Notwendigkeit und Ausführbarkeit dieser Aufgabe, wenn sie auf Seite 495 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit schreibt: „Laß weder Furcht noch Zweifel deinen klaren Sinn und dein ruhiges Vertrauen trüben, daß die Erkenntnis des harmonischen Lebens—wie Leben ewiglich ist—einen jeden schmerzvollen Sinn oder eine jede Annahme von dem, was Leben nicht ist, zu zerstören vermag".

Wirkliches Leben oder die Widerspiegelung Gottes, des Lebens, ist also überirdisch rein, schön und gut und übersteigt alles, was bloße menschliche Vorstellung sich je denken kann; und es gibt kein anderes Leben, hat nie ein anderes Leben gegeben und wird nie ein anderes Leben geben, weil Gott das einzige Leben ist.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Real Life

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THOSE who keep in touch with what is being written today cannot fail to take account of the important place accorded by modern fiction to what is called "realism." Many of the writers of these stories appear to believe that "real life" finds expression largely in terms of disappointment, frustration, monotony—in all that is sordid in human character and futile in human experience. Fiction which reveals the operation of good in human affairs, dignifying human character and experience by placing emphasis upon such things as the fulfillment of expectation, reward for work well done, the expression of courage, generosity, and purposeful sacrifice in human lives, the achievement of worthy purposes, the surmounting of difficulties, is considered by many as impractical idealism.

Of what, then, does real life consist? The great Teacher of Nazareth said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." He lacked no opportunity to see and study life as the materialist or realist conceives it to be; yet his whole human existence was dedicated to the task of bringing to light the goodness, richness, value, beauty, purity—the glorified and exalted and wholly spiritual character—of real life.

To a Christian Scientist who seemed beset by difficulties, and whose most earnest work had apparently resulted only in frustration and disappointment, the gracious thought suddenly came: At this very moment, no matter what my problems seem to be, there is a life in which none of these things that trouble me are true. There is a life entirely free from any suggestion or possibility of cessation, failure, diminution, or decay. That life is filled with shining splendor, with the richest and most perfect beauty. It is a life into which no threat or menace can enter, in which there is no thwarting of hope, no frustration of right endeavor, no limitation of right activity, no disappointment, and no punishment, because there is nothing to punish. This life is of unblemished purity, shining and bright and glorious beyond the power of the material eye to see. In this spiritual life there can be no supposition of pain, sorrow, separation, want; no heaviness, no weight of matter, no burden of anxiety or care; no suggestion of ugliness, dullness, or monotony. It is a life of constantly renewed freshness, of welling inspiration. Then it follows as an inevitable consequence that this life is everywhere. It is here and now. It belongs to everyone. It is the only life there is—the only real life.

Indeed, there can be no other life for man because God is Life. From this fact follow the necessarily exalted character of real life and the utter impossibility of any other. This truth is revealed and emphasized by the words of Mary Baker Eddy in "the scientific statement of being" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 468), "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." This is the life of which she enjoins her followers to be constantly aware when she bids them, "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true" (*ibid.*, p. 261), to the end that such an awareness of good may bring forth rich fruit in individual experience. This was the life which Christ Jesus recognized as the only life, which he revealed in his character and works, and which he came to give his followers "more abundantly."

It is well to recognize the prevalence of the current belief that "real life" is compounded of accident, disappointment, and futility, and to know that such a misconception of life, no matter how generally held, is as powerless to spread confusion and dismay among the ranks of clear thinkers as are the mistakes of school children to shake the faith of the teacher in the facts he teaches. The teacher's mission is to correct mistakes and teach the facts. Similarly, the increasing understanding of life as good, rich, free, abundant, beautiful, and eternal, which Christian Science is bringing to the world, must eventually correct and eradicate the mistaken concept of life as sordid and ugly and evil. We are summoned to the necessity and practicability of this task by these words of Mrs. Eddy on page 495 of Science and Health: "Let neither fear nor doubt overshadow your clear sense and calm trust, that the recognition of life harmonious—as Life eternally is—can destroy any painful sense of, or belief in, that which Life is not."

Real life, then, as the reflection of God, Life, is of a transcendent purity and beauty and goodness surpassing anything mere human imagination can conceive; and there is not, never has been, and never will be any other life, since God is the only Life.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Overlooking Attica

The greatest traveler that I know is a little man, slightly bent, who walks with a stick in his garden or sits passive in his library. Other friends have boasted of travels in the Orient, of mornings spent on the Athenian Acropolis, of visiting the Theatre of Dionysius, and of hallooing to the empty seats that re-echoed. They warn me of this and that hotel, and advise me concerning the journey from London. The usual tale of travelers is that Athens is a ruin. I have heard it rumored, for instance, that the Parthenon marbles are in London, and that the Parthenon itself has suffered from the "wreckful siege of battering days"; that the walls to Pirræus contain hardly one stone left upon another.

And this sets me to thinking, for my friend denies all this with such an air of sincerity that I am almost inclined to believe his word against all others. The Athens he pictures is not ruinous. The Parthenon stands before him as it left the hand of Phidias. The walls to Pirræus stand high as on that morning, now almost forgotten, when Athens awaited the Spartan attack. For him the Dionysian Theater does not echo the tourists' shouts, but gives forth the sounds of many-voiced Greek life. He knows, too, the people of Athens. He walked one day with Socrates along the banks of the Ilissus, and afterwards visited him in his prison. . . . It is of the grandeur of Athens and of her sons that he speaks, not of her ruins. The best of his travels is that he buys no ticket of Cook, nor, indeed, of any one, and when he has seen the cities' sights, his wife enters and says, "Isn't it time for the bookworm to eat?" So he has his American supper in the next room overlooking Attica, so to speak.—CHARLES S. BROOKS, in "Journeys to Bagdad."

Romance and Pioneer Lilies

On the ancient back roads of New England, many of them grass-grown and abandoned, with the alders invading them in every hollow, you sometimes come upon a mass of lily clumps rioting over the bank and spreading back into what is left of a clearing. . . . They are old-fashioned day lilies, with blooms of brown-orange held upon on tall stems, and are not recommended for a gold medal garden. But they represent romance.

For each patch of lilies is the sign of an ancient habitation—sometimes the only sign remaining. The house may have been built without a cellar, or the cellar hole may have been filled up by the collapse of the rotting timbers above and then so overgrown as to be indistinguishable without careful search. Yet the lilies, first planted in the dooryard perhaps a hundred years ago or more by some housewife eager to bring here to her frontier home the grace of old-world gardens, have held their own against the reinvading wilderness, as sturdy, as long lived, as those rock maples close beside them, which look now like forest trees, but which, on closer observation, are seen to be carefully spaced.

Up into the hills came our ancestors, pressing ever back from the crowded seaboard, and with them came their craftsman skill and taste in domestic architecture, their sturdy virtues of patience and independence, their love of neatness and dooryard bloom. Changed conditions of transportation, and the opening of the West, swept their hill settlements into the discard. Their houses, their very roads, went back to wilderness But every June their day lilies still bloom in gay memorial.

Not long ago we passed the spot where "Sky Farm" once stood, and the little Goodale sisters wrote those verses beloved by our grandparents, under their mother's careful tutelage Several large trees are now growing out of a depression which was once the cellar. The tillage is a young forest. But overrunning a full thirty feet of roadside bank is a solid green mass of leaf spears, no doubt from the parent plant Mrs Goodale set out to adorn her front path We carefully dug up a clump and took it home where it, in turn is spreading by our own dooryard. We call it our literary lily. It is not beautiful, but it has the pioneer virtue of hardihood, and it has, for us, the pioneer romance.—WALTER PRICHARD EATON, in "New England Vista."

Cadence

See the lightning
Leaping in the sky
How fleet he goes!

See the rose
Leaping to the eye
How neat she blows!

See the mother
Running to her child
How sweet she goes!

—JAMES STEPHENS, in *The Observer* (London).

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PRICE CHANGES ARE GENERALLY ON DOWN SIDE

Traders Inclined to Await Outcome of French Negotiations

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—Stocks gradually reacted today after an early rally had brought general advances of a point.

Trading was dull as the market awaited news on the debt negotiations at Paris. U. S. Steel, after rising to 104¼, dropped more than a point under the previous close, and there were equally moderate losses in American Can, Westinghouse, National Biscuit, Anaconda and American Telephone. Case and Union Pacific were down about 3, and Baltimore & Ohio 2.

Sales totaled well under 1,500,000 shares.

Publication of the Reichsbank's statement as of June 30 disclosed that with the $100,000,000 credit advanced by the Federal Reserve and other central banks, the German bank was barely able to meet the midyear credit and currency requirements and keep its reserve above the legal minimum of 40 per cent. On June 30, the reserve was reported at 40.1 per cent, contrasted with 40.4 a week previously.

Plenty of Money

Predictions of a reduction in the Bank of England's discount rate from 2½ to 2 per cent proved premature. Although the bank's weekly statement showed impairment of reserve ratio as result of the midyear requirements, there has been no stringency in the London money market since Tuesday. Although no change was made this week, Wall Street is still inclined to look for a lower discount rate shortly.

The Wall Street money market remained surfeited with funds, despite the midyear settlements and the approaching holiday currency requirements. Call money held officially at 1½ per cent, but was offered in the outside market at 1. Veterans in the street could not recall any previous midyear settlement period in which funds have been so plentiful. This, of course, reflects the aggressive easy money policy of the Federal Reserve.

Corporate and trade news was meager. The copper market remained at a standstill, with some metal offered at 8¼ cents a pound, indicating a loss of most of last week's rise from 8 to 9 cents. Large producers, however, still held to their price of 9 cents.

The wholesale gasoline market in Chicago was again firm, as proration plans for the east Texas field were believed to be making important progress. The trade now expects to see proration in effect there within 30 to 90 days. Hopes of higher crude prices in the mid-Continent have been deferred pending settlement of the east Texas problem.

Bonds Gain Ground

The bond market moved ahead irregularly today although activity in most issues was limited.

Railroad loans were generally higher and more active than most other groups, but even among them the trading was concentrated pretty much among a few leading issues. Atchison general 4s experienced renewed selling pressure. No sales at all occurred in a fairly large number of other rails.

Loans of the United States Government were unusually dull. In several of them an hour or two passed between sales.

The tenor of the market in foreign obligations was similar as the narrow fluctuations indicated. Argentine 6s of May, 1960, and Australian 5s of 1957 jumped about 1 point. German obligations reached higher levels on a smaller volume than usual.

Chilean 6s of 1960 were one of the most active issues of the whole list and dropped about 1 point.

Missouri Pacific 5½s of 1949 advanced sharply among the stock-privilege loans, and Atchison 4½s of 1948 and International Telephone 4½s of 1939 gained fractions.

Public utility and industrial obligations were dull but such changes as occurred among them were principally fractional advances.

BANK OF AMERICA N. A. NOTES ENCOURAGING TRADE DEVELOPMENTS

Despite a seasonal decline in demand which has resulted in lower operating levels for most industries and present indications of a very quiet summer, the situation is not without encouraging features, according to the Review, published by the Bank of America N. A.

In support of its conclusions, the Review says: "While retail buying is light, except in a few lines of seasonal goods, collections recently have shown some improvement. Retail stocks are depleted and the beginning of a movement on the part of retailers to restock has been noticed already in the wholesale markets, particularly in textiles.

"While such buying will probably not reach any large volume at present, the needs which it indicates hold promise of better business in wholesale markets in the fall.

"In almost every major line, stocks of goods have been reduced to a point where an increase in demand must make itself felt in greater productive activity. The liquidation of stocks of goods, and the reduction in operating costs are the two principal means, which in times of lessened demand and low prices, must be employed in bringing about a recovery."

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	June 26, '31	June 19, '31
Gold	56,425,000	56,525,000
Sight balances abroad	6,419,000	5,727,000
Neg bills bot abroad	19,768,000	20,490,000
Comm bills, France	5,388,000	4,481,000
Adv. agst securities	2,778,000	2,792,000
Negot bonds of s f	5,082,000	5,082,000
Circulation	76,927,000	76,474,000
Total cred our accts	23,700,000	23,440,000
Treasury	888,000	1,048,000
Sinking fund	7,644,000	8,264,000
Private	14,600,000	13,773,000
Total sight liabilities	100,627,000	99,914,000
Ratio	56.07%	56.51%
Bank rate	2%	2%

BANKERS FOR COLOMBIA

The Colombian Government has appointed The National City Bank of New York and The First National Bank of Boston as official bankers in the United States and Lazard Brothers & Co., Ltd., and Lazard Freres et Cie. to act in a similar capacity in Europe.

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 2	Last July 1
14¼	3½		Abitibi Pow & P					
23½	11½	1	Adams Express					
33⅝	22½	3	Adams Mills					
10¾	6¾		Advance Rumley					
100⅞	79¾	3	Air Reduction					
20⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau					
8½	5		Albany PW Pap					
12⅝	4½		Alleghany Corp					
59½	20¼	6½	Allegh pf ww xxx					
182¾	102⅜	6‡	Allied Chem					
43¾	18⅝	2	Allis Chalmers					
18⅛	8	1	Alpha Port Cem					
20	12		Amal Leather pf					
23	15½	2	Amerada					
39¾	11⅝		Am Ag Ch Del					
86¾	64	3	Am Bank Note pf					
44⅝	1½		Am Beet Sugar					
13⅜	5⅝		Am Brown Boveri					
72	31	7	Am Br Bov pf					
129¾	92¼	8‡	Am Can					
152⅛	116	7	Am Can pf					
38⅝	14	1	Am Car & Fdry					
86	58¼	7	Am Car & F pf					
43⅜	15	2	Am Chain					
44⅝	38½	3‡	Am Chicle					
14½	5⅞	..	Am Com Alcohol					
79½	46½	..	Am & For Pow 2pf					
31⅝	18¼	2	Am Ice					
96	9¼	..	Am International					
1½	⅞	..	Am La France					
30⅜	13⅛	1	Am Locomotive					
23¾	8½	..	Am Metal					
49⅞	⅞	..	Am Nat Gas pf					
64½	30⅝	1	Am Power & Lt					
102	88	6	Am P&L 6% pf					
85	74	5	Am P&L pf sta					
21⅛	15½	.60‡	Am Radiator					
37⅜	15½	..	Am Rolling Mill					
42	28⅛	5	Am Shipbuilding					
58½	24⅜	2	Am Smelt & Ref					
102¾	83½	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf					
31¼	11⅛	1	Am Steel Fdries					
48¼	37	2½‡	Am Stores					
60	42	5	Am Sugar Ref					
201¾	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel					
80¾	40⅜	3	Am Wat W&E					
107	98¾	6	Am Wat pf 6					
11⅞	5¼	..	Am Woolen					
39½	20⅝	..	Am Woolen pf					
8¾	3⅝	..	Am Zinc Lead&S					
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	17000	29¼	23⅝	28½	30⅞
36	19½	2.40	Anchor Cap					
18	8	..	Archer Daniels					
102	98	7	Archer Dan pf					
4½	1½	..	Armour Ill A					
2⅞	1	..	Armour Ill B					
47	10½	..	Armour Ill pf					
7½	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable					
28⅞	5¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind					
202⅝	132¾	10	Atchison T & SF					
23⅜	11½	1	Atl Refining					
54	30	4	Atlas Powder					
97⅞	84⅝	6	Atlas Powder pf					
295½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto					
2⅜	1	..	Auto Sales					
5	2	..	Auto Sales pf					
6½	3	..	Aviation Corp Del					
27⅞	9½	..	Baldwin Loco					
104½	70	7	Baldwin Loco pf					
87	43½	8	Balt & Ohio					
80½	65¼	4	Balt & Ohio pf					
113½	99¾	7	Bangor & Ar pf					
14½	5¾	1	Barnsdall A					
81	53½	4	Beatrice Cream					
80¾	77½	4.13	Belg Nat Rys ppf					
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation					
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co					
70⅝	38½	4	Bethlehem Steel					
123⅜	96¾	7	Beth Steel pf					
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br					
76½	47	3‡	Borden					
30¾	14½	2	Borg Warner					
22⅜	8¼	1½‡	Briggs Mfg					
24½	15	2	Briggs & Strat					
5¼	2	..	Brockway					
69¾	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T					
94¼	85⅝	6	Brooklyn M T pf					
129⅝	99	5	Brooklyn Un Gas					
43¼	32⅜	3	Brown Shoe					
15	8	..	Brunswick Balke					
20⅜	11¾	1	Bucyrus Erie					
13	7⅛	1	Budd Wheel					
23	8½	..	Bullard					
23¼	19½	1	Burroughs Add					
31	17	2½	Bush Terminal					
104	70	7	Bush Term dem					
113	95½	7	Bush T Bldgs pf					
2½	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc					
69¾	23⅜	..	Byers					
53	20½	2	Calif Packing					
43⅜	23½	..	Calumet & Ariz					
11⅜	5	..	Calumet & Hecla					
45	29⅞	3	Canada Dry					
45⅜	24½	1¼	Canadian Pacific					
16	9½	..	Capital Admin					
121½	59½	6	Case Threshm					
52½	21⅛	3	Caterpillar Trac					
37¾	14	..	Celotex Co pf					
24⅞	17⅛	1½	Central Aguirre					
6¼	2½	..	Centuhy Ribbon					
30½	14	1½	Cerro de Pasco					
25⅛	25	..	Certain-Teed pf					
23¼	7⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg					
54⅝	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp					
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio					
2⅜	⅜	..	Chi & Alton					
1⅞	⅜	..	Chi & Alton pf					
26⅝	15⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf					
15⅝	4¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf					
45½	25	4	Chi & Nwestern					
15⅛	6½	..	Chi Pneu Tool					
23	18⅜	3	Chi Yellow Cab					
33¾	17⅛	2.40	Childs Company					
25⅞	12½	1	Chrysler					
4⅜	2	..	City Stores					
102	95	7	Cluett Pbdy pf					
170	133	7	Coca Cola					
53½	50½	3	Coca Cola A					
50½	40	2½	Colgate-Palm-P					
17½	9	..	Collins & Aikman					
83½	71	7	Collins & A pf					
32	9¾	..	Colo Fuel & Ir					
45⅝	20⅜	2‡	Columbia Gas					
109½	98	6	Columbia G pf A					
11	6	..	Col Graph ct					
11½	5⅝	5‡	Columbian Carb					
16⅜	6	5	Columbia Graph					
23¼	13	2	Comm Credit					
35⅞	20⅝	3	Comm Cred A					
24½	21½	2	Comm Cred pf B					
34	22	2	Comm Inv Tr					
104	101¼	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%					
21½	10⅜	1	Comm Solvents					
12	6⅞	.40	Conwith & So					
100¾	90	6	Conwith & S6pf					
12⅜	6⅞	..	Congoleum Nairn					
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind					
18⅞	10½	2	Consol Film I pf					
109⅝	82¼	4	Consol Gas					
106⅛	101½	5	Consol Gas pf					
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile					
30	9¼	..	Cont Baking A					
62¾	40⅜	2‡	Cont Can					
51⅞	34	2.40	Cont Insurance					
4½	2¼	..	Cont Motors					
12	5	..	Cont Oil					
12	3½	..	Cont Shares					
88⅝	55¾	3‡	Corn Products					
152½	146⅞	..	Corn Prod pf					
8¾	4½	..	Crosley Radio					
63	30⅝	..	Crucible Steel					
106	80	7	Crucible Steel pf					
5⅞	3	..	Cuba Co					
5⅞	2½	..	Cuban Am Sug					
35	16	..	Cuban Am S pf					
2⅝	⅜	..	Cuban Cane Pr					
1½	¾	..	Cuban Dom S					
5⅞	2½	..	Curtis-Wright					
8½	3	..	Curtis-Wright A					
112	100	7	Cushman T Cx					
23	9¾	..	Davison Chem					
22	19¾	1.40	Deere & Co pf					
195	140¾	8	Detroit Edison					
19½	14	1.20	Devoe & Rey A					
109	100	7	Devoe & Rey 1pf					
23	14⅞	..	Diamond Match					
26	24⅜	1½	Diamond M pf					
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines					
24	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores					
21¼	20		Douglas Aircraft					
107	71	4‡	Du Pont de Nem					
106¾	102	5	Duquesne Lt pf					
185¾	118	5‡	Eastman Kodak					
21½	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg					
74¾	34½	6	Elec Auto-Lite					
4½	2	..	Elec Boat					
60¾	30¼	1	Elec Pow & Lt					
108½	92⅝	7	Elec Pw & Lt pf					
66	49½	5	Elec Stor Battery					
94	53⅞	4	Endicott Johnson					
39¾	13½	..	Erie RR					
12¾	5½	..	Eureka Vacuum					
8⅝	4	..	Evans Auto Load					
69⅞	31	7	Fairbanks pf					
49⅞	30	1½‡	Fairbanks M pf					
12½	4¾	..	Fairbanks pf ct					
36	15⅛	..	Fed Dept Stores					
49⅞	30	1½‡	Fed Lt & Trac					
30	11¼	2.40	Fed Water Serv					
56½	38¼	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In					
21½	13	1	Firestone T & R					
66⅛	56¼	6	Firestone T&R pf					
59	41	2½	First Nat Stores					
64½	31¼	2	Foster-Wheeler					
32½	20½	.55	Fourth Nat Inv					
38⅜	11⅝	2½	Fox Film A					
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas					
60	42	5	Gamewell					
7⅞	4½	..	Gen Am Inv					
73⅛	52⅞	4	Gen Am Tnk Car					
47	15¼	3	Gen Asphalt					
35⅝	17⅛	3	Gen Baking					
25½	7	..	Gen Cable A					
68	27½	..	Gen Cable 1f					
54⅜	36	1.60	Gen Electric					
13½	1⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp					
56	43	3	Gen Foods					
8½	4½	.30	Gen Gas & E A					
10	4	.30	Gen Gas & E B					
50	36	2	Gen Mills					
48	31½	3	Gen Motors					
103½	95	5	Gen Moto 5% pf					
10¼	5¼	..	Gen Out Ad					
23	14½	4	Gen Out Ad A					
31	15	2½	Gen Print Ink					
76	59½	6	Gen Print Ink pf					
23	6	..	Gen Pub Service					
21½	6⅛	5	Gen Ry Signal					
114	104⅜	6	Gen Ry Sig pf					
9½	3¾	..	Gen Realty					
57⅛	29	4	Gen Refractories					
15½	13¾	..	Gen Thea Equip					
38¾	21⅛	..	Gillette Saf Raz					
76½	62¾	5	Gillette S R pf					
7⅞	4	..	Gimbel Bros					
72	48	7	Glidden pf					
43½	21	2½	Gold Dust					
20⅞	8¼	..	Goodrich					
68	35	7	Goodrich pf					
52¾	30⅝	3	Goodyear					
91	71	7	Goodyear 1pf					
13¾	4⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hos					
6½	3¼	..	Graham Paige					
22⅝	10	2	Granby					
25⅛	13	1‡	Grand-Sil Stores					
75⅛	70	6½	Grand S Stor pf					
18⅞	10⅜	..	Grand Union					
46	36	3	Grand-Un pf					
39⅛	25¼	1	Grant (WT)					
89¾	47⅜	8	Great Nor pf					
16⅝	10¼	1	Great W Sug					
24⅝	17⅛	1	Great W Sug pf					
9⅝	3½	..	Grigsby-Grunow					
20⅜	20⅛	1½	Hackensack Wr					
8¾	4	..	Hahn Dept Stor					
11	10⅝	..	Harbison W pf					
2	1⅝	..	Hawaiian Pine					
13⅝	8¼	1	Hayes Wheels					
83⅛	57	5	Hershey Choc					
83⅛	57	5	Hershey Choc pf					
13¼	3¾	..	Hollander					
37	20	3½	Holland Furnace					
9¾	4¼	..	Houdaille Her B					
69⅝	37	..	Houston Oil					
39⅜	20¼	..	Houston Oil new					
21⅛	12	3	Howe Sound					
44⅜	33⅝	3½	Hudson & Man					
25⅝	11	1	Hudson Motor					
13½	9¾	..	Hupp Motors					
89	41½	4	Ill Central					
32	21⅝	..	Indus Rayon					
182	71	4	Ingersoll-Rand					
11⅜	4⅜	..	Inspiration Cop					
6⅝	5¾	.40	Insuranshare Md					
34	19⅝	..	Interboro Rap T					
12	6	.60	Interlake Iron					
8¾	1⅜	..	Int Agr Corp					
179⅜	117	6‡	Int Business M					
13⅝	6¾	.50	Int Carriers					
62⅛	27⅝	4	Int Cement					
48⅛	38⅝	3½‡	Int Harvester					
143⅛	131	7	Int Harvester pf					
31	16¾	2b	Int Hydroelec					
75¼	50	4	Int Match pf					
19⅝	8¼	1	Int Mer Marine					
20⅛	9½	.60	Int Nickel					
42	18	..	Int Paper 7%					
42	30¼	3	Int Salt					
54	46⅛	3	Int Shoe					
38⅝	18⅝	3	Int Tel & Tel					
31	20	4	Island Creek Coal					
80⅝	49¾	3	Johns Manville					
155⅝	113⅛	6	Kan C P&L B pf					
34⅝	10½	1	Kayser (J) & Co					
3½	1⅝	..	Kelly-Springfield					
26	9¼	..	Kelly-Sp 8%					
18⅛	8⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp					
31½	14⅝	..	Kennecott Cop					
39	25	1.60	Kresge					
113	107	7	Kresge pf					
5⅝	4⅜	..	Kresge Dept S					
27¾	17¾	1.60	Kreuger & Toll					
35½	18	1	Kroger Groc & B					
30	23	2½	McCall Corp					
51⅝	35	2	McCrory B					
26½	19⅛	1	McIntyre Porcu					
103⅝	77¼	4‡	McKeesport Tin					
10⅝	4¼	..	McLellan Stores					
68⅜	42	6	McLellan Sto pf					
43⅝	21⅜	3	Mack Trucks					
106¼	68⅛	3‡	Macy (RH) & Co					
4⅜	1⅛	..	Mallinson					
5	½	..	Manati Sugar					
24½	18¼	1.20	Marine Mid					
33⅝	23⅝	3½	Marshall Field					
31½	17⅝	..	Mathieson Alkali					
39	28	2½	May eDtp Stores					
24⅜	14¼	3	Maytag pf ww					
20⅝	10⅝	..	Mex Seaboard					
10⅝	4½	..	Miami Cop					
16⅜	5¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet					
7½	3½	..	Min Moline					
26⅝	9⅜	..	Mo Kan & Tex					
85	39¾	7	Mo Kan pf					
42¾	14	..	Mo Pacific					
107	56	5	Mo Pacific pf					
26½	12½	1¼	Monsanto Chem					
29¼	15¾	..	Montgom Ward					
85½	81	3.87½	Morris & Essex					
3¾	⅜	..	Mother Lode					
4½	1½	..	Moto Met Gauge					
36⅞	8⅜	..	Mullins Body					
18⅜	6½	..	Murray Body					
40⅞	20	4	Nash Motors					
10¾	4⅞	..	Nat Acme					
10	3¼	..	Nat Bellas Hess					
83¾	59	2.90	Nat Biscuit					
39¾	18⅜	..	Nat Cash Reg					
50¾	26¾	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod					
36⅜	19¾	2	Nat Distillers					
132	85	5	Nat Lead					
143	138	7	Nat Lead pf A					
120	116⅝	6	Nat Lead pf B					
44½	20¼	1	Nat Pow & Lt					
58	33	2	Nat Steel					
70¾	36	4	Nat Supply					
20⅞	6¼	1	Nevada Cons Cop					
20⅞	10½	1	Newport Co					
24	7	..	Newton Steel					
133¾	71⅜	6	NY Central					
88	40	6	NY Chi & StL					
12½	5	..	NY Investors					
94⅞	62	6	NY NH & H					
119⅝	104½	7	NY NH& H pf					
13⅞	8⅝	..	NY Ont & W					
2	⅝	..	NY Rys pf					
118	111	7	NY Steam 7%					
29½	15⅝	..	Noranda M					
217	139	10‡	Norfolk & West					
93	89¼	4	Norfolk & W pf					
90¼	56¾	10a	North American					
57	53	3	North Amer pf					
11	4⅜	..	No Am Aviation					
106¼	102	6	No Am Edison pf					
60⅞	30½	5	Northern Pacific					
1½	½	..	Norwalk Tire					
19½	7	..	Ohio Oil					
26	10	..	Oliver F E ppf					
6½	3⅝	..	Omnibus					
58½	31⅞	2½	Otis Elevator					
16⅜	6¼	..	Otis Steel					
69½	30	7	Otis Steel pf					
54⅞	38	2	Pacific Gas&El					
131¾	116	7	Pacific Tel&Tel					
131¼	124	6	Pacific T&T pf					
11⅞	5½	.40	Packard Motor					
50¼	19⅝	2½	Paramount Pub					
3⅞	2¼	..	Parmalee Trans					
2⅝	1	..	Path Exchange					
6½	3	..	Pathe Exch A					
15½	6	..	Patino Mines					
4⅜	3⅜	..	Peerless Motor					
46½	28½	1	Penick & Ford					
39⅝	28⅞	2.40	Penney (JC)					
99⅝	90	6	Penney (JC) pf					
64	32⅜	3	Pennsylvania RR					
250	183¼	8	Peoples Gas L&C					
92¼	50	5	Pere Marq pf					
10⅞	6	1	Petroleum					
25⅝	11	1	Phelps Dodge					
56½	52½	1	Phila Co 6%					
183¾	95½	6	Phila Co pf n					
12¼	6¼		Phila & Reading					
12¾	6¼		Phillips Fet					
16⅝	4⅝		Phillips Pet					
1½	¾		Pierce Oil					
33⅜	6½		Pierce Oil pf					
3⅝	1		Pierce Pet					
37	25	2‡	Pillsbury Flour					
15½	9¼	.70	Pitts Screw&Bolt					
5	2¾	..	Pitts Terminal					
13¾	6		Poor & Co B					
39½	18		Postal Tel pf					
20⅜	10½		Prairie Oil & Gas					
36½	14⅝	3‡	Prairie Pipe Line					
47⅝	26	7	Pressed Stl C pf					
96½	72	3.40	Public Service					
102½	95	5	Pub Serv 5%					
118½	109¾	6	Pub Serv 6%					
137¾	128¼	7	Pub Serv 7%					
104¾	103⅝	5	Pub Serv E&G pf					
58½	28	4	Pullman					
2	6	..	Punta Alegre Sug					
11⅞	5½		Pure Oil					
101⅞	66⅝	8	Pure Oil pf					
85¼	24¼	3	Purity Bakeries					
27½	12		Radio Corp Amer					
58⅝	45	3.50	Radio pf A					
60	311	5	Radio pf B					
24½	11¼		Radio-Keith-O					
61	37	4	RR Securities					
20¼	17⅛	2.60	Raybestos Man					
20½	8	..	Real Silk Hosiery					
19⅝	5⅞	..	Remington Rand					
10⅛	6	.40	Reo Motors					
25⅝	10	..	Republic I & S					
24	27	..	Repub Ld& pf					
22⅜	11	2	Reynolds Metal					
6⅜	1	..	Richfield Oil					
16¼	3½	..	Rio Grande Oil					
42⅜	24⅛	1.87	Royal Dutch					
65¼	38⅝	5	Safeway Stores					
30⅝	14¼	1	St Joseph Lead					
62¾			StL & SF					
30¼	13½	2	Savage Arms					
90	40	1.40‡	Scott Paper					
1⅜	⅜	..	Seaboard Air L					
63¼	44⅛	2½‡	Sears Roebuck					
35⅛	22	..	Sec Nat Inv pf					
1⅝	⅛	..	Seneca Cop					
11⅝	4⅛	..	Servel Inc					
21	10½	..	Sharp & Dohme					
54⅜	30⅛	..	Shattuck (FG)					
10½	4½	..	Shell Union Oil					
78	25½	5.50	Shell Un Oil pf					
23⅜	10½	..	Simmons					
18⅝	6¾	..	Sinclair					
54⅞	36	2	So Calif Edison					
109½	67¼	6	Southern Pacific					
39⅞	27	4	Southern Ry	

EVEN TREND OF BUSINESS IN DOMINION

Less Than Average Wheat Crop Is Expected—External Trade Increases

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, July 2—While there has been no marked change in business conditions in Canada during the last week, the movement of merchandise has been fairly satisfactory, and industrial operations have shown no signs of decreasing.

The arrival of summer weather has had a stimulating effect on the retail movement of certain seasonal lines including millinery, women's footwear and hosiery. The retail business appears to be adjusted to the lower level of commodity prices and the diminished purchasing power of the people, and in the new circumstances may be described as reasonably good.

While the larger manufacturing interests, such as locomotive and carbuilding plants, structural steel manufacturers and foundrymen have not shown much gain in operations during the last few weeks, some branches of manufacturing have reported gains. Boot and shoe plants are well employed. Furniture factories are a little better occupied, and the production of builders' supplies is on the increase.

There is still widespread anxiety regarding the wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces, where the drought has assumed a menacing aspect. Showers during the week improved the outlook somewhat in northern and central Alberta, but little relief was afforded in other grain-growing areas, and little hope is held out for an average crop this year.

Trade Expansion

The external trade statement for the month of May shows a marked expansion, both in exports and imports, over the month of April, while the month's adverse balance is only a little more than half that of last year.

Exports for May totaled $59,833,245, as compared with $77,260,000 in May, 1930. Imports were valued at $73,457,404, compared with $101,544,817, leaving the total trade for May at $133,290,649, compared with $178,805,374 in May, 1930, there being thus a reduction of about $45,500,000.

The movement toward establishing branches of United States manufacturing concerns in Canada continues apace. Four new such industries commenced operations in Toronto last month. One company is manufacturing reflectors used in commercial and industrial lighting, a second company is a manufacturer of electrical specialties, the third of electric motors such as are used for household appliances, and the fourth of radio resistors and carbon specialties.

Steel production is still considerably lower than last year. For the five months ended in May, the cumulative output of steel ingots and castings totaled 406,272 tons as compared with 541,292 in the corresponding period of last year and 619,337 tons during the first five months of 1929. This year's output included 382,754 tons of steel ingots and 23,518 tons of steel castings.

The cumulative output of pig iron during the same period amounted to 243,400 tons, a decline of 37 per cent from the first five months of last year.

Heavier shipments of grain and coal were responsible for an increase of 2204 cars in loadings on Canadian railroads during the week ended June 13. The total was 52,161 cars, as compared with 49,957 in the preceding week. Grain loadings increased 1382 cars and coal 1276 cars.

Government returns on the Canadian milling industry for the first quarter of 1931 indicate that, in general the principal producers are operating on a smaller basis than was the case in the corresponding period of 1930.

Exports of pulp and paper in May showed an increase over the previous month but continued to lag behind the totals for the corresponding period of last year. The total for May of both pulp and paper was $12,786,114, which compares with $10,771,452 for April and $16,725,081 for the month of May, 1930.

Sugar Output Gains

Steady improvement in the manufacture and shipment of refined sugar since the beginning of the current year in comparison with the corresponding period in 1930, is taken to indicate that conditions surrounding the major refiners are on the upgrade.

During March last, Canadian sugar refiners report a production of 55,589,000 pounds of refined sugar, which compares with 38,652,000 pounds for the like month last year. The manufacture of granulated sugar increased from 32,241,000 pounds to 47,504,000 pounds, while production of yellow and brown sugar advanced from 6,411,000 pounds to 8,085,000 pounds.

Resumption of Canada's cattle shipments to Great Britain is one of the outstanding features of the Dominion's export trade. The exports in May totaled 2352, the largest for any month since March, 1927. Shipments for the first 18 days of the present month total 2007, indicating that the May figures will be exceeded this month.

Exports of dairy products in May were more than double those of April, and were the best of any month so far this year.

Developments in the dairy industry during the last few months have afforded the larger operating companies much encouragement. One favorable factor is the improvement recently in the prices of butter while another satisfactory development is the marked increase in production and a decrease in stocks. The butter stocks are 2,000,000 pounds less than they were a year ago.

Reports covering the condition of the Canadian fruit crop generally as on June 1 are very encouraging, and indicate yields which may be expected in most instances to approximate that of the last two years.

British Columbia reports show that the salmon pack in that Province last year was the largest ever recorded. The catch amounted to 2,296,213 hundredweighs, and the salmon pack totaled 2,221,763 cases, an increase of 59 per cent over the pack of 1929.

NEW McCRORY PRESIDENT

Charles T. Green, formerly vice-president of S. H. Kress & Co., has been elected president of McCrory Stores Corporation, succeeding J. G. McCrory, who has been elected chairman of the board.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany PWF 6s '48	60	60
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	73½	73
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	73	73
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	73	73
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101	101
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	102¾	102¾
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	32	30¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	81½	81
Amer I O Chem 5½s '49	100	100
Amer Inter 5½s '49	87	87
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	84½	83½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	19	18½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	102¾	102¼
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104½	104½
Amer T&T 4½s '29 ev	134	133
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106½	106½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	107¼	107¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	107¾	107½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110	109¾
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	102½	102½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	81½	84
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	70½	70½
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	94	94
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99½	98½
Atch T & SF 4½s '48	116	116
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	94½	94½
Atlanta & Yadkin 4s '49	82¼	82
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	98¾	98¾
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	88¾	88¾
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	59	59
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101½	101½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	98½	98½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	97½	97
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	100½	100½
Balt & Oh.o 4½s cv '60	91⅝	91⅝
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	100⅝	100
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '60	103⅝	103⅝
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	107½	107
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	100	100
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	109	108½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5se '48 B	108½	108½
Ben Ind Iion 6s	98½	98½
Boston & Maine 5s '55	98½	98½
Bolton & Main 5s '67	98¾	98¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101¾	101½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	91	91
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	105	105
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	105¾	105¾
Buff R & P 4½s '57 reg	79	79
Bur Cr N 5s	102	102
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	93¼	93¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100½	100½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100½	100½
Can Nat Ryq 4½s '68	100⅝	100½
Can Nat Ry 4s '55	102½	102¼
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	106¼	106¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	106¼	106¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	106¼	106¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	86⅛	85¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100	99¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98¼	98
Can Pacific 5s '44	105¼	105¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	100⅝	100⅝
Can New England 4s '61	89¼	89¼
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	109⅞	109⅞
Certainteed 5½s '48	45	45
Ches Corp 5s '47	98⅛	98
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	102	101⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	104⅜	104⅜
Ches & O con 5s '39	107	107
Ches & O 4½s B	102	101¾
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	99	99
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	102½	102½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	33½	33½
Chicago Dist El Gen 6s	104¼	104¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	66½	66¼
Chicago M&StP gen 3½s '89	72	72
Chicago M&StP 4¾s	96	96
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts '89	93¾	93⅜
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	27¼	26½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	65¼	64
Chicago & NW gen 3½s '87	77	77
Chicago & NW gen 4s '87	85⅞	85⅞
Chicago & NW 4½s 2037 C	82	81¾
Chicago & NW 4¾s cv '49	79¼	78¾
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	92	92
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	95	94¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	89½	89½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	80	79½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	104¼	104¼
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	115¾	115¾
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	90¾	90¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	87½	87
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '48 A	96⅛	96½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104	104
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	98	98
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	104½	104¼
Colonial Oil 6s '38	54	54
Colo Industrial 5s '34	83	81
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	97⅜	97¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	98½	98
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	98	98
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	100	100
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	99½	99¼
Con Gas 4½s	101¾	101¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107¼	107¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	85½	85½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	65	65
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	37½	37
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	105	105
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97	96¾
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	104	104
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	63	62½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	103½	103¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103½	103½
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	99½	99½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	91¼	90¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104½	104½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	36	35
Erie RR gen 4s '96	85½	85½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	79¾	79½
Erie RR gen lien	77¾	77¾
Erie RR gen 5s '75	79½	79¼
Erie Jer 6s	112	112
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	94¾	94¾
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	75	75
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	17¼	17¼
Gal Hous & S F 1st	35	35
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	98¼	98
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	79	78½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104	103¾
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	93½	92¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	90	90
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	39	39
Goodrich 6s '45	98	98
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91	91
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	112¾	112¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	95¾	95¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	95½	95¼
Great Northern 5s '73 C	103	103
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	108½	108½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110	109¾
Houstono Oil 5½s '40	90	90
Hudson Coal 5s '62	60¾	60¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	78¾	78¾
Hudson & Han rfg 5s '57	99	98½
Humble Oil 5s '37	101½	101½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101½	101½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106⅜	106⅜
Ill Central 3½s '52	84¼	84¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	82	82
Ill Central 6½s '36	106	106
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	88	87½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	103	102¾
Ind Limestone 6s '41	33	33
Ind Nat Gas 5s	101¾	101¾
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	96	96
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94½	94½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	79¾	79¼
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	95½	95
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	90⅜	90¼
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	73	73
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	73	72½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	92¾	92¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	86½	85½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	60	60
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	76	76
Int Paper rfg 5s A '55	70	70
Int Paper 6s '55	55	54⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	94⅝	93¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	87¼	87
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	105¼	105
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	77½	77½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	92	92
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	97¼	97½
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	118⅝	118⅝
Kresge Foundation 6s' 36	103	103
Lack Steel con 5s '50	102½	102
Laclede Gas 5½s' 53 C	101	100⅞
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	86⅜	86⅜
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	101	99¼
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101½	101½
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s' 54	105	105
Loew's, Inc 6s '41	98	97
Louis Arkansas 5s' 69	55½	55½
L&N unl 4s '40	99⅛	99⅛
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	101⅞	101⅞
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	22½	22½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	59	59
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	96¼	96¼
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	105¼	105¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102¾	102¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	104	102¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '81	104	103⅜
Miss Central 5s	89½	88
Mo K 5s	50⅞	50⅞
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	96½	96
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	63¾	63½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A 65	88	87½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	87	86¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	87	86¾
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	87	87
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	87	86¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	80½	79½
Montana Power 5s A '62	105¼	105¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s' 39	72	70
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	84¼	84¼
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	101½	101½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	102	101¾
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	14½	14
New Eng T&T 5s '52	111	111
N J Power 4½s	101¼	101
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	92½	92¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	79	79
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	83½	83
NYC&HR deb 4s' 34	101¼	101¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 3013	98	98
NYC&HR rfg 4½s N	98½	98½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	104	104
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	105½	105½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	99½	99½
NY Chi & tL 4½s '78	79½	78½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	91	90¾
NY Edison 5s '44	94¼	94¼
NY Edison 5s '44	106¾	106¾
NY Edison rfg 4½s '41	115⅝	115⅝
NY GELH&P par m 4s '48	100	99½
NY NH&H deb 4s '67	73½	73½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	83¾	83½
NY NH&H cll 6s '40	105½	105½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	117	115
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	51¾	51¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	39½	38½
NY Railway inc 6s '35	4	4
NY Railway inc 6s A '35	5	4½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105¼	104¾
NY Tel deb 4s '49	110¼	110¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¾	105¾
Norf & W div 4s '44	92½	92½
North Am Co 5s '61	100	100
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101¼	101¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104	103¾
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	105½	105½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	67⅜	67⅜
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	95¾	95¾
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	93¼	94½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	110	109¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104⅜	104¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	110¾	110¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	98	98
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105	105
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106¼	106½
Pan-Am ePt & T 6s '24	101¾	101¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	36	36
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	81	81
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	89	88
Pathé Ex ine 7s '37	90½	90
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	99	98
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	95½	95½
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	101¼	101¼
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	101	101
Penn Railroad 5s '64	103⅞	103⅞
Penn Railroad gen 6s '68	108	108
Penn Railroad gold 4½s '36	100½	100½
do 4½s	96¾	96
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	100⅝	100⅝
Penn El 4½s	97½	97½
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	88⅝	88⅞
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	63¼	63
Philadelphia Co s5'67	102⅝	102¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 5s '71	97½	97
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	104⅝	104⅝
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	76¼	76¼
Pitts CC&StL 5½s A '40	108½	108½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	100⅝	100⅝
Pitts CC&StL 4½s C	88⅝	88⅝
Pitts CC&StL 5s B	108⅝	108⅝
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	87½	87½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	65	65
Pub Svc E&G 4s 1970	97½	97⅝
Purity Baking 5s '48	94½	94½
Punta Sug 7s	11½	11½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	101¼	101½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	83½	83½
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	106⅝	106⅜
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	91½	91½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	69	68
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	59½	59
St Louis S W con 4s '32	81	81
St Louis S W 1st 5s '52	65	65
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	78	78
Shell Pipe 5s '52	88	88
Shell Union 5s '47	78¾	78½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	79	78¾
Shubert Theater 6s '42	14	14
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	93½	93
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96½	96
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	101	100½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	56¾	55½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105¼	105¼
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103½	103¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	94½	94½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	92¾	92¼
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	93	93
Southern Pacific cv 5s '34	103½	103½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	99⅞	99½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	82	81¾
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	108	107⅞
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅜	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99¼	99¼
Tarivan El 5½s w i	94½	94
Texas Elec Power 6s '47	106⅞	106⅝
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	99	99
Texas Corp 5s '44	95½	94¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	55⅝	55¼
Third Ave 5s '37	99⅜	99¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	43¾	43¾
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	102⅞	102⅝
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	101½	101
Union Pacific 4½s '67	102	102
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	98¼	98¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103¼	103¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	85¼	85¼
Vandalism 5s	84	83
Virginia Ry 5s '62	105⅝	105⅝
Walworth 6½s '36 xw	51	51½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	105⅝	105⅝
Wathere Bros Pict 6s '39	40¾	40½
Warren Bros 6s	89	89
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105¼	105¼
West Shore 4s 2361	92½	92¼
Westchester Lighting 5s	109¼	109¼
Western Electric 5s '44	106⅛	106⅛
Western Maryland 4s '52	78	78
Western Union 5s '51	101⅝	101⅝
Western Union col 5s '38	104¼	104¼
Western Union 5s '60	102	101¾
Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49	94⅞	94⅞
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	90½	90½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	38	38
White Sew Mach 6s w xw	34	34
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	99	98½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	94	94
Wilmar Palls 5s	102⅝	102⅝
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	55½	55
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	99½	99½
Youngstown Sheet B	98¼	98¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jul 2	Last Jul 1
1st 4¼s '47	103.12	103.10	103.12	
4th 4¼s '38	104.24	104.23	104.23	104.23
US 3½s '49	101.90	101.11	101.11	101.10

FOREIGN BONDS

Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	78	78
Antiquia 7s D '45	62	62
Antwerp 5s '58	102	102
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	87¾	87
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	87	87
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	87⅝	87⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	87½	87
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	87¾	87
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	87½	87
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	87½	87½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	87¾	87¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	87	87
Australia 4½s '56	63½	62½
Australia 5s '55	70	69
Australia 5s '57	70	69⅜
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106¾	106¾
Austria Hydro 6½s	117	117
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109	108¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114½	114½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109⅝	109
Bergen 5s '60	100	99½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	66	65
Berlin 6½s '51	77½	77½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	72	72
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	71½	67
Berlin Elec 6s '55	67½	67
Bogota (City) 8s '45	79½	79½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	29¾	29¾
Bolivia (eRp) 7s '58	26	26
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	59	56
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	59½	59
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	58¾	57
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	101½	101½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	86	86
Brisbane 5s '57	60	60
Budapest (City) 6s '62	70½	70½
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	77	77
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	62	62
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	63¾	63¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	68	68
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	951	95⅜
Canada '52	106¼	105¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	55	54⅞
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	61¼	60
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	61¼	60
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	56	54
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	59	58
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	59¼	58
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	59¼	58
Chile (Rep) 6s 1st Sept	60	58
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	81⅜	81⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	63	58
Chilean Loan 7s '60	56	55
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	71⅜	71
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	71¼	70½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100	100¼
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	101¾	101¾
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	75½	75½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	67	67
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	58	58
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	98¾	98¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101½	101½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106⅛	106⅛
Dresden 7s '45	85	85
Duke Price Power 6s '66	103	103
Dutch El 6s '62	101⅜	101⅜
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	87¾	87¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	91	91
Finnish B 6½s '54	84½	84½
French (Rep) 7s '49	118	118
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125	125
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	89	88¾
German 7s '49	99¾	99⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	82	80½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	75	73¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	73½	73
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	86¼	86¼
Germ Con Agr 6½s' 58 rets	71	70
Germ Gen Elec 6s' 48	80½	80½
Germ Goc Int 5½s' 65	73	72¾
Greek 6s '68	84½	84
Greek 7s '64	99	99
Hamburg 6s '46	81	79½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	68	68
Irish Free State 5s' 60	107½	107½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	98¾	98¾
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	96⅞	95¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	92	92¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	100¼	100
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s' 65	97½	96⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	108¾	108⅜
Karstadt 6s '43	58	58
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	93¼	92½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105	105¾
Medellin 6½s '54	52	52
Milan (City) 6½s '52	88⅞	87¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	41	41
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	41¼	41¼
New South Wales 5s '57	61⅜	61¼
New South Wales 5s '58	61½	61½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	75	75
Norwalk (King) 5s '63	101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	103⅛	103⅛
Norway (King) 6s '43	106¼	106¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	103	102⅝
Norwegian El 5½s '57	99½	99¼
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	79	79
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	100½	100½
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	100⅝	100⅝
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102¾	102¾
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102¾	102¾
Oslo G&E 5s '63	98¾	98½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104½	104½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103¾	103¾
Pernambuco (Ilste) 7s '47	34½	34½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	23¼	23¼
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	69	69
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	78¾	78¾
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	83½	83½
Porto Ale (City) 6s '61	58	58
Prussia 6½s '51	73	74½
Rhine Main 7s '50	90	90
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	83¾	81
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	78	78
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	90½	90½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	79	79
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	85½	85½
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	74½	74½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	41	41
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	65½	65½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	64¾	64¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '68	64¼	64¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	90	89½
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	105½	105
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	91⅛	91½
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	79½	79½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	101	101
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	75½	75½
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	41¾	41¾
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	41¾	41¾
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	81¼	80⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	80	80
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	80	80
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	72	72
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	79	79
Saxon State 6½s '46	72	72
Saxon State 7s '45	81	80¾
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107	107
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	80	79

Move to Bar Short Selling Gains Support in New York

Bankers, Industrialists and Brokers Put Weight Behind Bill to Compel Permission of Client to Use Customer's Stock

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 25—Some of the most powerful bankers, industrialists and brokers in this city support the effort started last fall by James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany, to limit the scope of "short selling" on the stock exchanges here and thereby check operators whose "bear raiding" activities have been responsible for many serious downward movements of the market.

A bill which in practical effect limits "short selling," introduced in the New York Legislature by Patrick H. Sullivan, Assemblyman from New York, last February, will be introduced again in the next Legislature, it was learned, either in the same form or slightly modified, but the next time it is put forward stronger representations will be made to see that it does not languish in committee, as did the last bill. Mr. Sullivan is a young lawyer associated with Mr. Gerard's law firm, Laughlin, Gerard, Bowers & Halpin.

In effect, this bill seeks to make it necessary for a broker to obtain the written consent of his client to use the customer's stock in short-selling operations, not under a blanket consent, as at present, but each time he wishes to use the stock.

By making written consent necessary in each instance it is believed the customer will be safeguarded against operations designed, as a rule, to lower the value of the stock he holds and in most instances will not give his written consent to such operations.

"Short selling," Mr. Gerard explained, "is the operation of a man who believes he foresees a fall in the price of a security or commodity and who sells the security without having the ownership of the security or commodity in his own hands. Under the present laws of the New York Stock Exchange, he must deliver the securities he has sold to the man who has bought them by 2:15 p. m. of the following day, except for Friday sales, when delivery is made the ensuing Monday.

Borrows Stock for Delivery

"In order to get the stock he must deliver, the seller's broker goes to what is called the 'loan crowd' on the stock exchange and borrows enough stock to make the delivery of the amount sold, and it is to the broker from whom he has borrowed the stock that the short seller delivers the stock which he buys, when eventually he covers the short sale with a bona fide purchase.

"It is in the system by which the 'loan crowd' is supplied with the stock it lends to cover such sales that the great danger lies. Short selling as a legitimate operation is not to be condemned. It is when it is indulged in for the purpose of depressing the value of the stock, that it becomes a menace.

"The short-selling gang has spies, I am convinced, in the offices of many brokers. These spies watch for large blocks of stock held upon narrow margins and report them to the principal operators. It is upon these holdings, which in most cases are not protected by substantial bank accounts, upon which they make their raids. In many instances, it is with the stocks owned by the victims that the short-selling operations are conducted.

Has Legal Recourse

"In the State of New York, the courts have held that the stock purchased for a customer by a broker is the customer's stock and that if the broker pledges it or loans it, he is then, in the language of the law, guilty of 'converting' the stock, and the customer may sue him for this act or even arrest him civilly and throw him into the civil prison.

"Therefore the broker makes his customer sign a paper stating that the broker may pledge or lend the stock, or perhaps he serves the customer with a notice on the paper which he gives stating the purchase he has made to the effect that he, the broker, claims the right to pledge or loan the stock bought. This places the broker in a position to lend the stock, despite the law.

"Suppose, then, the short-selling gang has discovered a large block of stock held on narrow margin in a broker's office and commences operations that depress the price by selling short. To make their deliveries they may go to the very broker against whose customer they are working and ask to borrow the stock they are depressing.

"The broker lends them the stock, or he lends it through the loan crowd on the exchange, to be used to ruin his own customer. The stock continues to fall until the customer's margin is gone and his broker sells him out at a low price to the gang that has been operating against him. The customer has no more chance than a trapped rabbit.

"Many brokers profit by their customers' accounts in other ways. Usually the broker borrows on the customer's stock, mingling it with other stock in one of his bank loans, and so the customer is put in the position that if the broker fails he cannot get his stock from the receiver, even by tendering the balance due to the receiver or the bank where the loan is, because the customer's stock has been mingled with the stock belonging to other customers of the broker.

Makes Fat Profits

"As a matter of fact, it is perhaps necessary from a business standpoint that the broker be permitted to borrow on the customer's stock. No broker has a large enough capital to make all the advances, but the broker is charging the customer from 8 to 12 per cent interest on the difference between his equity in the stock and its full value, and paying the bank only the current call rate, at present 1½ per cent, for the money he has borrowed on the stock. Hence, he is very ready to pledge it at the bank for cash, or to lend it to the 'loan crowd.'

"When he lends the stock, however, he often collects a very considerable premium. The more difficult a particular stock is to obtain, naturally the higher the premium paid.

"And the broker, by preference, will lend the customer's stock rather than borrow money on it, because he can borrow from the bank but 70 or at most 80 per cent of what the bank says is its value, while if he lends it, he receives from the Stock Exchange Clearing House credit for the stock so lent at its full market price, often with a premium in addition. For instance, when General Electric was selling at 400 its loan value in the Guaranty Trust was only $175 per share, and a broker could borrow 80 per cent of that only, but a broker loaning the stock to the loan crowd received a cash credit of $400 per share.

"What, then, would be the reaction, if a measure were passed making it necessary for the broker to get the written consent of the customer 'given for the particular transaction and stating it,' as the bill demands? It seems to me that if a broker came to me and asked me to sign a paper permitting him to lend my stock for short selling operations against that stock, that I would not be likely to give my signature.

"In the last analysis, however, it will be impossible fully to protect the man or woman who goes into the stock market ill informed and badly advised. That is a basic educational problem."

Return Ordered Of $10,000,000 Tax

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 2—A tax of $10,000,000 collected by the Federal Government in 1922 under protest from the estate of Baron William Waldorf Astor and $6,000,000 in interest must be returned to the estate, according to a ruling handed down by Judge Francis G. Caffey in the Federal Court yesterday afternoon. The Government will appeal the decision.

The case was tried without a jury on the consent of John W. Davis, attorney for the plaintiff, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, trustees of the estate, and Samuel C. Coleman, assistant United States Attorney. The Government contended that the two trusts created by the Baron, on Aug. 15, 1919, two months before he passed on, had been set up to defeat provisions of the inheritance tax laws.

The trustees contended that Baron Astor feared a capital levy in England and believed there was a growing prejudice against large accumulations of wealth likely to result in heavy taxation against them. Much of the correspondence of Baron Astor was submitted in proof of this and the court held in its finding that the testator had an "obsession on the subject of taxation."

Judge Caffey ruled that the trusts had been formed to avoid these levies here and abroad without any thought of passing on. Under these trusts Baron Astor transferred New York City holdings valued at $46,000,000 and provided that the net income, after payment to himself of $300,000 a year, should be divided between his sons, William Waldorf Jr. and John Jacob.

LITERACY TAKES FORWARD STRIDE IN UNITED STATES

Census Report Shows Illiterates Are Reduced to 4.3 Per Cent

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 2—Conquest of illiteracy in the United States—an enemy within its gates—is going steadily on, it is revealed in final census statistics on this problem.

In 1930 only 4.3 per cent of the American population 10 years old and over was illiterate as compared with 6 per cent in 1920. This is one of the most vital investigations which the decentennial census undertakes, and in the present case educators of the nation are expected to hail the report with deepest approval.

The United States has made a steady, progressive conquest of what is considered to be one of the most implacable foes of good citizenship within its territories. In 1870 illiteracy was as high as 20 per cent and in the years before even higher. From the time where one person in five could not read nor write, 60 years ago, the following successive victories have been scored: 1880, 17 per cent; 1890, 13.3 per cent; 1900, 10.7 per cent; 1910, 7.7 per cent, and 1920, 6 per cent. The present rate, like the latest figure in every past decade since 1870, has been the lowest illiteracy average in the nation's history.

Further figures show that there are still 4,283,749 illiterates, a decrease from the total 10 years ago of 648,156; the absolute number of illiterates, therefore, has decreased about 13 per cent during a period in which total population increased 16.1 per cent.

The percentage of illiteracy in the several states ranged from a minimum of eight-tenths of 1 per cent in Iowa, the banner State, to 14.9 per cent in South Carolina. For a long time it has been recognized that the problem is wrapped up with the question of Negro education. In the decade there has been a decrease in percentage of illiteracy in every state.

New England has an average of 3.7, or well below that of the country as a whole, with the best record in little Vermont of 2.2 and the highest rate in Rhode Island of 4.9 with its large immigrant population. Massachusetts had 3.5 as against 4.7 in 1920. The New York average was 3.7, and Illinois 2.4 per cent.

The best average for any region was in the farm area of the "west north central" area, embracing Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas, the average being 1.4 per cent. States with illiteracy of 10 per cent or over were Alabama 12.6; Mississippi 13.1; North Carolina 10; South Carolina 14.9; Louisiana 13.5; New Mexico 13.3 and Arizona 10.1

Weizmann Leaves Zionist Presidency Held for 14 Years

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BASEL, Switz., July 2—Dr. Chaim Weizmann, for 14 years president of the World Zionist Organization, announced to the seventeenth Zionist Congress at the second day's session here yesterday that he is definitely and formally laying down his office.

In a speech of nearly 20,000 words, Dr. Weizmann defended his policy of moderation and coöperation with the British, and outlined a program which he hoped his successor would carry on. He declared he believed the Zionist program, as set forth in the Palestine mandate for a Jewish national home, would be gravely endangered by the policy of excessive demands advocated by his extremist critics.

Maintenance of Jewish rights under the mandate, consolidation of the existing settlement in Palestine, strengthening of national funds—probably supplemented by a Jewish loan for national colonization and for building up of the organization on a broader basis—and establishment in Palestine of a department for Arab relations, with a man of high authority at the head, were the leading points in the program he recommended.

"I feel I have brought the Zionist movement a little nearer its goal," was Dr. Weizmann's modest summing up of his years of progress against great difficulties. The original Zionist policy, he held, did not seek an independent state, but desired only that its adherents should be allowed to emigrate without restraint into Palestine.

Providing the mandate is recognized and respected, the organization would welcome an agreement between the two races on the basis of political parity. Dr. Weizmann declared, discussing Arab-Jewish relations in Palestine.

AUTO-GRAPHS

FLOATING power! A new term in the automotive industry used by Chrysler in reference to the power plant mounting of the new Plymouth selling in the price range of $635 to $645.

Chrysler Offers Floating Power

Chrysler calls it the "fourth milestone" in automotive engineering which would automatically place it in the category with the self-starter and the four-wheel brakes from a revolutionary aspect

There are many claims for floating power. Principally, it is said to eliminate vibration from a four-cylinder engine. The four is economical, and Plymouth engineers have worked unceasingly to develop it rather than change to a six or an eight. The system allows the entire power plant to rock freely on its axis.

The absorbing qualities of rubber play an important part in the elimination of engine vibration, Chrysler states. Rubber engine mountings, located at the rear of the transmission and just under the water pump, with a line connecting the rear and front mountings and passing through the center of gravity of the engine, suspend the power plant in balance, it is said. Thus the vibrations usually transmitted to the frame or chassis from the engine are dissipated, it is claimed.

* * *

After Aug. 1, motorists in Philadelphia, Scranton and Pittsburgh, Penna., who park illegally may return from their shopping and find, instead of their cars, a vacant spot where their cars were. But where are the cars? Impounded—by authority of the State Legislature, which this spring passed the new code permitting the three cities to remove motor vehicles from the streets.

Car Gone? Impounded!

The legislation also gives wider powers to the State in connection with the suspension of operating privileges. Pedestrians caught between curbings when the traffic light turns green are to be given a chance to cross the intersection, if the new legislation is enforced. An important change to dealers in the purchase and resale of used cars provides that the jobber, manufacturer or dealer is not required to take out a certificate of title on acquisition, but merely notify the Department of Revenue.

* * *

A 1903, one-cylinder Cadillac, which had laid submerged for eight years in Cripple Creek, Murfreesboro, Tenn., has been salvaged, overhauled and driven 700 miles to Detroit, according to the Cadillac Motor Car Company. It averaged 20 miles an hour, used two gallons of oil, and made 40 miles to the gallon of gasoline.

A Modern "One-Hoss" Shay

The car belonged to its original purchaser for 10 years, the story goes. He sold it, and a new customer kept it 10 years. One day the creek rose, the bank caved in, and that was apparently the end of the car. Not so! Eight years later, 1931, it is back on the road.

* * *

Completing its first gruelling year on the road with more than 100,000 miles on its speedometer, the Dodge Eight Marathon car, wending its way back and forth across the country in an attempt to compile record mileage in a short period, arrived in Detroit, yesterday, for its first birthday party. A reception was held at the factory following a parade through the streets.

And Still the Dodge Goes On!

The Marathon started July 1, 1930. It has carried the car through practically all the large cities of the country, where it has been welcomed by state and city officials, and by President Hoover in Washington. The tour will now be continued.

At this opportune time, the Chrysler Corporation received a letter from Henry Clay of Brownsville, Texas, stating that since he bought his car in 1926 he has gone more than 365,000 miles, and is hoping to make the 400,000 mark. "Why not 500,000?" the company wrote back.

* * *

A motor that may revolutionize aviation engines has been developed in Russo-German circles. It is said to combine essentials of low operating costs, silent operation, and minimum fire hazard, and occupies only a third of the space of the average motor. Furthermore, it is claimed, it utilizes 50 to 60 per cent of fuel power as against 25 to 30 per cent for an average motor and 35 to 40 for the Diesel engine.

New Engine For Aviation

* * *

The current mid-year inventory of new models introduced by manufacturers is remarkably lower than last year's summary. Only three models have been placed on the market which represent complete revision of accepted lines. One more, at least, is said to be on the way. Yet, in their reflections of the planning going on in the motor industry, the three models are considered more significant than the larger number of 1930. That the motor industry is passing into newer and higher channels of development is indicated in the casual mention of the adoption of free-wheeling by one manufacturer, while laying particular stress on the development of a new type of engine design.

New Models Come Slowly

* * *

Inference is drawn from governmental statistics that motor taxes are substantial reasons why so many prospective automobile buyers get no farther than the show windows. It is none too easy for the average would-be motorist to picture himself paying anywhere from $50 to $100, often more, to get his car on the road after paying the down price, with the prospect of heavy carrying charges along with the regular monthly payments.

Do Motor Taxes Cut Car Sales?

A feature of the government report is that out of 20 states reporting decreased registrations for 1931, 10 were among the 12 states having the highest per-vehicle tax average. Oregon, with the highest per-vehicle taxes, an average of $62.73, had the greatest reduction in registrations for the first six months of 1931, a total of 17,000 residents in the State failing to maintain automobiles.

Construction Delay Put Up to Treasury

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—A charge that an "architectural bureaucracy" in the Treasury Department is delaying recovery through failure to give private architects work in connection with the federal building program was made today by George H. Gray, director of the New England division of the American Institute of Architects.

"Pent-up power for relief from the business depression," Mr. Gray said, "lies in the Treasury of the United States in the form of appropriations for $500,000,000 worth of buildings, which will not be used in volume, according to the present schedule, until the emergency is passed."

"The public buildings program can be speeded up," he said, "by allotting to architects in private practice all work which the architectural office in the Treasury cannot handle immediately."

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, JULY 5

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WEEI, 590kc-508m.

NEW YORK—Thirteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. S. T., by CFRB, 960kc-312m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

BALTIMORE—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WCAO, 620kc-205m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., WXYZ, 1240kc-232m; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30, WMBC, 1420kc-211m.

CLEVELAND — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 630kc-484m.

CINCINNATI — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. S. T., KFKX-KYW, 1010kc-294m.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WBOW, 1310kc-299m.

ST. LOUIS — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

KANSAS CITY—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WREN, 1220kc-246m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

PORTLAND — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. C. T., KOIN, 940kc-318m.

SAN FRANCISCO — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFWI, 930kc-326m.

LOS ANGELES—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., KFI, 640kc-469m.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1350kc-340m.

RAIL CONFERENCE MAKING 'PROGRESS'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 1—Rail presidents seeking to adjust differences in the alignment of eastern railways in the merger proceedings, met here yesterday and conferred all day on the situation. At the conclusion of the meeting, a statement was issued saying that "progress had been made."

No official indication has been made as to when an agreement may be reached or when the final plan will be filed with the I. C. C. The fact that the freight rate case is now before that body for consideration may cause the merger petition to be deferred, it is understood here.

KENTUCKY G.O.P. FOR HARRISON

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 2 (AP)—Mayor William B. Harrison of Louisville, was nominated for Governor by acclamation at the Republican State Convention here yesterday. He will oppose Judge Ruby Laffoon, Madisonville, Democratic nominee, and Herman Horning, Louisville, nominee of the Socialist-Labor Party, in the November election. The remainder of the Republican ticket also was nominated by acclamation.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME
WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 Concert program.
5:15 Talk.
5:25 Organ Interlude.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Quaker Puzzleman.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Talk, Payson Smith.
6:05 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:10 Horse Show talk, Bayard Tuckerman.
6:15 Organ and piano recital.
6:30 Time; barometer; sports; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Old Man Sunshine and His Dog Bozo.
7:40 Disabled Ex-Service Men Exchange.
7:45 Noyes Buick Pianist.
8:00 NBC, Fleischmann Hour: Men About Town Trio; Rudy Vallee's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Arco Birthday Party: "Henry the VIII"; soloists; male quartet; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestra; Lew White, organist.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Little Jack Little.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

4:47 p. m.—Australian QST Ensemble.
5:15 Baseball scores.
5:17 "New England Sea Scout Cruise."
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs."
6:00 Time; weather; Roadman.
6:08 Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Red Cross Program: Gov. Joseph B. Ely, speaker.
8:00 NBC, Dixie Spiritual Singers.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller": sketch, "Fireworks."
8:30 NBC, "In a Japanese Garden": Salon Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor; Robert Simmons, tenor.
9:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Ensemble: Evelyn Herbert, soprano; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 Blair Cut-Ups Orchestra.
10:15 "What Price Indifference," Horace L. MacDonald.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 Temperature; Radio Billboard talk.
10:50 Louie's Hungry Five: skit.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:15 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
11:45 Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:20 "The Singing Postman.'
5:25 Show Tunes; orchestra.
5:30 Dancing Furriers.
5:45 Stylists Orchestra
6:00 Benny Light and Mark Cook.
6:15 Baron Keys and Uncle Joe's Curio Shop.
6:30 "The Show Shop."
6:45 CBS, Serial mystery story.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Dennis King, baritone; Linit Orchestra, Maximilian Pilzer, conductor.
7:30 CBS, Daddy and Rollo.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Pine Tree Melodeers.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers: comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Brad and Al, comedy and vocal duo; Bert Lown and his orchestra.
9:15 "Viennese Nights": recorded.
9:30 CBS, Detective Story: sketch.
10:00 CBS, The Columbians.
10:30 CBS, "Fortune Builders," Douglas Gilbert.
10:45 CBS, Barbara Maurel, contralto; New World Symphony Orchestra.
11:00 Minute Men Orchestra.
11:15 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:30 Shore Gardens Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organ; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Boothbay Harbor Musical Hour.
5:15 Old Orchard Beach program.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Mme. Alberti, soprano.
5:55 Weather; Cape Cod program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Home Circle program.
7:15 Twilight program.
7:30 Weather; Mickie Alpert's Orchestra.
8:00 WHDH Musicale; time.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Asbury Park Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
5:45 CBS, "Meet the Artist"; Ann Leaf.
6:00 CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
6:15 CBS, Will Osborne's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 "Short Stories of Old Boston."
7:30 Bill Bigley's Country Club Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 CBS, Mary Charles, soprano.
8:30 Chemical Society lecture.
8:45 Voice and piano.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emery Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Jack Denny and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Radio Roundup: popular soloists; orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p m.—Studio and musical.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News, recordings; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Barclay Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 to 5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

HOOVER APPOINTS TWO

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—President Hoover yesterday reappointed William E. Humphrey of Seattle, Wash., to be a member of the Federal Trade Commission and Paul Bestor of Missouri, to be a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board.

BRITISH FINANCES

LONDON, July 2—British exchequer receipts during the first quarter of the fiscal year beginning April 1 totaled £146,547,711 and expenditures £232,722,682. Floating debt on June 30 amounted to £978,695,000, compared with £670,970,000 on June 30 and with £891,289,000 on June 30, 1930.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. minimum order four lines. 14a advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Attractive apartment; 7 rooms, corner; quiet, refined neighborhood; all heat. General Electric refrigeration, fireplace, sun parlor, beamed dining room; 20 minutes from Park St. Call Arlington 2789.

BOSTON, 70 and 74 The Fenway—Attractive apartments, newly decorated, 1, 2 and 3 rooms with dinette, kitchenette, Frigidaire, incinerator, etc. Janitor on premises. Com. 7000.

BOSTON — Attractive apartments at summer rates. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 336 Huntington Ave.

BOSTON, Gainsboro St.—Nicely furnished 7-room apartment; rent $80; furnishings for sale. Tel. B-8, Kenmore 4033.

CAMBRIDGE
17 FOREST STREET
"Each Apartment a Home"

To quiet and respectable people only, we offer these 3-3-4 room apartments, strictly modern. All outside rooms. Twelve minutes to Boston. Call POR ter 5466.

HOMELIKE apartments at Freeport, Hempstead, Port Washington, L. I.; delightfully located on shady street, near beach and station, 35 minutes from Pennsylvania station. Write owner, T. K. SCHMIDT, 200 Horton Highway, Mineola, L. I., or call Garden City 2930.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Vanderburgh Apartments 3 and 4 rooms, Chatsworth and Vanderburgh Avenues. W. C. WATT, care John Wanamaker, Broadway and 9th, New York City.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

ELEGANT 7-passenger limousine for rent by day, month, trip; reasonable; owner drives. RACHMAN, 175 Penimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Flat. 2-3209.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

HUDSON-FULTON CONSTRUCTION CO., Inc.
Specialists in Landscape Construction. Roads, Swimming Pools, Walls, Ponds, Dams, Tennis Courts, Rock Gardens, etc.
Estimates cheerfully given.
WILTON, CONN. Tel. Wilton 244

COUNTRY BOARD

GOFFSTOWN, N. H., Mt. Pleasant—Restful and beautiful; $15 to $17 weekly; booklet. MISS ANNE MERRILL.

REFINED family wish to share country home with couple or business people; room, private, solarium and bath with board; 12 miles from New York, good commuting; references required. Write 59 Washington Place, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., or Tel. Hasbrouck 8-0012-R.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Quiet private home in delightful wooded location for peaceful weekends or short visits. Ridgewood 9-0099.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
We re-create your old gowns to conform to the newest FASHION
Tel. Endicott 0629 for appointment (N. Y. C.)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
University 4-3510 New York City

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—High class domestic help; references investigated. PLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY 1437 Flatbush Ave. Mansfield 7833.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP
Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop. 22A Harvard St. Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOOD COOK—White, capable of taking full charge of household 3 adults where second maid is kept. Tel. Tuckahoe 4322. 64 Scarsdale Rd., Crestwood, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

NEW HAVEN, CONN., MORRIS COVE
Elderly person or couple; loving care.
MRS. A. NEED, 83 Douglas Ave., 4-2112-M.

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE FOR RENT—9-room house; convenient location. MR. F. IRVING HOLMES, 143 South First Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Tel. Oakwood 9421.

TO RENT—Fully furnished 10-room country home, lawn, garden; rare opportunity; write for particulars. E. K. PEASE, Hatfield, Mass.

OFFICES TO LET

ATTRACTIVE office for practitioner; centrally located; evening hours. M-76, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., The Barclay—Attractive, refined home, near beach, opposite church; American and European. 98 Brighton Avenue. Tel. 4-6392.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Out-of-door dining room; sleeping porches. Tennis, bathing, etc. Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

SUNSHINE COTTAGE, Lake Placid, N. Y.—Weekly or permanent; excellent table; loving service; superb scenery; restful, refined environment.

THE GLADE
A modern home for rest and study, open all year; particulars sent on request. P. O. address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724.

PIANOS

MATHUSHEK PIANOS
Are famous the world over.
Art Catalogue on request.
Many bargains in Used Grands and Uprights.
Rentals—Small Grands, Small Uprights.
MATHUSHEK
World Symphony Orchestra.
14 East 39 St., New York City
(near 5th Ave.)

PICTURE FRAMING

D. B. BUTLER & CO., INC.
116 E. 57th St., New York Plaza 3-0624
Picture Frames, Regilding, Restoration of Paintings

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

EXPERIENCED stenographer offers secretarial service; correspondence, typing, billing, etc.; office or private work. MARION SIMMONS, 158 W. 45th St., New York City. Tel. Bryant 9-8834.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

Ordinances of 1931—Chapter Four

An Ordinance Prohibiting Certain Unnecessary Noises. Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:

Section 1. No person owning or having the care, custody or possession of any musical instrument, radio set, phonograph, victrola or other machine or device for producing or reproducing sound shall operate or use or permit to be operated or used such machine or device in such a manner as to disturb the peace and comfort of the neighboring inhabitants, or at any time with louder volume than is necessary for convenient hearing for the person or persons who are in the room or chamber in which such machine or device is operated and who are voluntary listeners thereto. The operation of any such machine or device between the hours of twelve o'clock midnight and seven o'clock A. M. in such a manner as to be plainly audible at a distance of one hundred feet from the building or structure in which it is located shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this ordinance. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit playing by a band or orchestra in a hall, building or in the open air, but this exception shall not apply to a reproduction of such playing by any machine or device.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars for each offense.

In City Council, May 26, 1931.
Passed.
W. J. DOYLE, City Clerk.
Approved June 12, 1931.
JAMES M CURLEY, Mayor.
A true copy. Attest:
W. J. DOYLE, City Clerk.

REAL ESTATE

AT RYE

Unusually attractive new 8-room brick house; desirable club section; near schools and station; reasonable for immediate sale.
SUZANNE GEDNEY
19 PURCHASE ST., RYE, N. Y. Tel. Rye 871

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Corner lot 50x150; 8-room house and 5-room bungalow (exclusive colored section); sell or exchange for New York City property; very reasonable. GOLDBERG, 850 W. 141st St., New York City.

LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—I am disposing of several houses, lots, business properties and apartments along the North Shore, Flushing, Bayside and Great Neck. Write your wants to LEROY D. RANDALL, 41 Tain Drive, Great Neck, L. I.

POLICE OFFICIAL GETS NEW JOB

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., July 2 (By U. P.)—Cesar Etcheverry resigned as assistant chief of police yesterday to accept the appointment of police delegate attached to the Argentine embassies and legations in Europe.

Local Classified Advertising (Continued)

REAL ESTATE
(Continued)

ONE-FAMILY, 8 and 7-room houses, modern reconditions. St. Albans, Hollis, Queens Village, GEO. R. HORHORST Sr., licensed broker, 19518 119 Ave., St. Albans, L. I., N. Y. Laurelton 8-1643-J.

RARE opportunity, private or business party, 7-room house, all conveniences, oil-o-matic heating, flower conservatory 12x26, double garage, dog kennel, one acre land stocked with all kinds shrubbery and flowers; beautiful mountain view; sacrifice for personal reasons. JOS M. KYELICK, Woodstock, N. Y.

ROOMS AND BOARD

SAUGERTIES-IN-CATSKILLS, N. Y.
The Mygrant Homestead open for weekly or transient guests; splendid meal cooking, very best home-grown foods; prices reasonable.

WHITE HOUSE on beautiful South River; convenient Washington, Baltimore; salt water bathing for children; abundant home-grown vegetables; rest and study. MRS. L. W. KRAPIEN, Riva, Md.

ROOMS TO LET

A SUMMER RESIDENCE
$10-$20 WEEKLY
New 350-room hotel, comfortable and well furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St. Homelike meals

TRANSIENTS, $2 PER DAY UPWARD
HOTEL PIERREPONT
PIERREPONT AND HICKS STS.,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.
MAIN 4-5500

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large front room with bedroom and private bath; housekeeping; piano; also room on second floor in quiet home; beautiful surroundings; garage. Regent 1943-M.

NEW YORK CITY—One single room, use of Grand Piano 1½ hours daily. Ac. 3-6245.

NEW YORK CITY, 562 West 144th, Apt. 44—Double room, 3 windows, Broadway, housekeeping, telephone, elevator; also single. Edgc. 4-8197.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—To let, one or two airy furnished rooms, housekeeping; permanent or transients. Phone 2878.

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG business woman wants clean, quiet room, kitchen privileges. Write Box S-35, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6527.

**SITU

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

The Davis & Hawley Co.
Founded 1830
JEWELERS
Diamonds *English Silver*
China
Main Street at John

THOMPSON'S APPAREL SHOP
Gowns, Furs and Wraps
WATSON BUILDING
985 MAIN STREET

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
Diamonds and Jewelry
1134 Broad Street

Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

WARM WEATHER APPAREL
Headquarters for all sorts Summer Apparel and Accessories for the entire family . . . and at the most reasonable prices.
MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED

JULY Is the Month to SAVE MONEY on
Housewares, Glass, China and Electric Goods
All this week there are SPECIAL SALES for home-makers at
HOWLAND'S

DODGE PLYMOUTH
DEPENDABLE USED CARS
The Blue Ribbon Garage, Inc.
STAMFORD BRIDGEPORT GREENWICH
WATERBURY NORWALK NEW HAVEN
283 FAIRFIELD AVE. Phone 4-5151

Liedle's Delicatessen
KRE-MEL
48 WOOD AVE.

GREENWICH

Outdoor Painting Class
Ethel Blanchard Collver
Fairhope Summer School Rosemary Hall
July 6-Aug. 14 Telephone 338-R

Royal Scarlet Market
A chain store offering quality and economy in Meats, Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables. Free delivery.
Tel. 3598 270 GREENWICH AVE.

QUIET MAY AUTOMATIC OIL BURNER
Kinzel Bros. Oil Heat Inc.
73 ARCH STREET

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Telephones 1800—1801

The Putnam Trust Co.
GREENWICH, CONN.
We solicit your banking business
Telephone Greenwich 3000

HARTFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the advertisement for which you are looking is not in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a complete record of local and national advertisers is kept.
Telephone 2-3619
129 LAFAYETTE STREET
1-4 Daily except Saturdays and Holidays

GOLF (or Groceries)
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER
can supply the best in both.
Two 18-hole courses, so there is plenty of room and also plenty of parking space.

Useful
Attractive—Serviceable
LEATHER GOODS
To Meet Your Every Need
H. F. CORNING & CO.
Established 1812 68 Church Street

MUSICAL MEMORIES of HARTFORD
FRANCES HALL JOHNSON
Drawn from records Public and Private
$3.10
Mail Orders Filled
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

Coombs
714 Main Street

PRINTING
From office and standard business forms to high grade sales literature, we can help you to make your printing effective in accomplishing its purpose.
HUNTER PRESS
302 Asylum St. Phone 2-7016

DENNISTON & SON
General Insurance and Real Estate
865 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn.
Phone 4-4001

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

WASH GAS
The Auto Service Co.
180 Church St. (Rear)
Simonizing a Specialty
PARKING by Day or Week

THE SCANDIA MARKET COMPANY
Meats and Groceries
858 PARK STREET Phone 2-0498

559 MAIN Beroth Broad Shop 1138 MAIN

HANAN SHOES
for Men and Women
James Lawrence & Son
197 TRUMBULL STREET

THE LAUREL CAFETERIA
Opposite the Allyn Theater
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Home Cooking

THE LAURELETTE in STEIGER'S

Arthur C. Gilman, *Jeweler*
WATCHES—ELECTRIC CLOCKS
JEWELRY
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
2 STATE ST. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

ISAAC · A · ALLEN · & · SON; Inc.
· ARCHITECTS ·
MAJ. EARL CHAS. POPP
STRUCTURAL · ENGINEER
100 FARMINGTON AVE.; HARTFORD

COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE
ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
Judd Building 75 Pearl St.
Phone 2-9832

Munsingwear Bathing Suits for Women and Children
Beach Pajamas for Women
Children's Beach Togs and Sun Suits
EGAN SHOP
37 ALLYN STREET

The SANDWICH SHOP
"Chicken Pie Twice a Day Every Day"
Hot Luncheon—Tea—Supper
AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
983 Main St. (Opposite Fox's)

Satisfaction Is Assured If You Visit
Olson & Jacobsen Beauty Salon
for Facials, Permanent Waves, Finger Waves, etc. Courteous attention in pleasing surroundings.
Room 40 Sage-Allen Bldg. Phone 6-1341

MERIDEN

KEEP COOL!
Palm Beach Suits
for Hot Days
$15.00
Linen Knickers—Golf Hose
Besse Boynton Store

Do You Know What You Are Missing?
Are you using all of our departments? Check up and see. Let us do more for you—and more often.
Commercial Accounts *Savings Accounts*
Safe Deposit Dept. *Foreign Exchange*
The Home National Bank
18 COLONY STREET, At the Clock

THE
ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
EMERSON & WHITNEY
43 COLONY STREET

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

A Complete Laundry Service
Laundering and Dry Cleaning
BIRCHE'S CITY LAUNDRY
COLONY STREET

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN LAUNDRY CO.
Our prices are reasonable
Phone 422 for information
79-83 COURT STREET

HATS REBLOCKED
SHOES RESOLED
Both Done Well at the
SHOE HOSPITAL
118 MAIN STREET Phone 2299

PHOTO FINISHING
Bring Us Your Films for Superior Work. State whether Semi-Mat or Glossy Finish Desired.
Mail Orders Filled
FOUNTAIN PHOTO SERVICE

CAULKINS & POST Inc.
"The Store of Superior Service"
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHINGS
488 MAIN STREET Phone 1275

WRITING PAPER
59c Box
Made by Eaton, Crane & Pike Co.
Fine quality paper, 50 sheets, with 50 envelopes in buff, blue and white.
HAZEN'S BOOKSTORE

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

BUTLER'S
Insurance Office
All Kinds of Insurance
OPPOSITE THE TOWN CLOCK

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN (Continued)

The Middletown Coal Co.
ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
319 Main St. Phone 15W

WATCH BANDS
Smartly styled and comfortably cool.
$2.00 to $20.00
R. J. ATWELL
JEWELER 354 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

Over the Fourth Week-End and Hot Weather
Summer Vacation Clothing and Furnishings for Men—Young Men—Boys
of Style Quality and Value
WUCHERT and LAKE
142 MAIN STREET
Next door to Hoffmann's Bakery

Everything Optical
Everything Photographic
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
79 W. MAIN, NEW BRITAIN Tel. 2202

ALLING RUBBER CO.
Bathing Supplies for the "Fourth"
340 MAIN STREET
Ph. 2139

D. MILLER & CO.
Give us a call when you need
WINDOW SHADES *or* LINOLEUMS
26 CHURCH ST. Ph. 4650

Leonard-Herrmann Co.
WOMEN'S APPAREL SPECIALTIES
MIDDLETOWN — NEW BRITAIN

THE NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
"The only exclusive retail cleaners in the city"
Branch Office 96 W. MAIN ST. Telephone 1323
Main Office and Works 418 W. MAIN ST. Telephone 364
R. J. KLOIBER — A. F. EICHSTAEDT

NEW HAVEN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained from 1-4 daily except Saturdays and holidays.
Room 806, MALLEY BUILDING

Beginning Wednesday, July 8
SHARTENBERG'S
Where Fashion and Thrift Meet
will close at noon Wednesdays throughout the months of July and August. Goodwill Specials will be offered every Wednesday morning!

Walk-Over *Shoes for Men and Women*
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
930 CHAPEL STREET
Main Spring Arch Shoes

The Mechanics Bank
72 Church Street
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
Over a Century of Service

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
For Men and Women
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 Temple Street

Exide
THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY
AUTO ELECTRICAL SPECIALISTS
The Dawson-Fowler Co.
414 CROWN STREET at Howe Ph. 6-8758

"Scientific Rebuilding of Worn Footwear"
Hat Renovating
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
135 TEMPLE ST.

J. H. STORY & SON
Pasteurized Milk & Cream
Established 1885
675 FERRY STREET 3-1050

De ROTHSCHILD'S
French Cleaners and Dyers
Established 1897
70 Whitney Avenue 7-4744
47 High Street 6-3671

BEACH & GORMAN
Exclusive Hair Dressing
Established 1908
986 CHAPEL STREET 6-7475

Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD and PRIME MEATS
Empire Quality Market
1493 CHAPEL STREET

Foundation Garments
Lingerie and Pajamas
Robinson's Corset Shoppe
Incorporated
1136 CHAPEL STREET 5-1789

NEWTON W. SANFORD
ADVERTISING
COMPLETE CAMPAIGNS, DIRECT MAIL COPY, LAYOUTS, ENGRAVING, PRINTING, HOUSE ORGANS
1592 Chapel Street 6-6234

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

JULY CLEARANCE

Men's Suits	$29.75 and $23.75
Shirts, Color, Broadcloth	1.55
Hose, Silk, 3 for	1.00
Pajamas	1.55
Union Suits	.95
Bathing Suits	2.65
Neckwear	.95
Knickers	2.35
Sweaters	3.95
Flannel Trousers	5.00
Sport Coats	13.50
Panama Hats	5.00
Shoes, Johnsonian	4.95

You can be assured of value where quality is a tradition.
J. Johnson & Sons
"THE LIVE STORE"
85-89 Church Street

THE F. W. MALLEY CO.
JULY SALE
of
Furniture—Rugs
Draperies
Now in Progress
A hundred thousand dollar stock at the lowest prices in 15 years!
THIRD FLOOR

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs *"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"*
970 Chapel St.

NEW LONDON

The BOOKSHOP Inc.
Books of All Publishers
Cards—Gifts—Stationery
MERIDIAN AND CHURCH ST.

The Woman's Shoppe
Evening Gowns—Lingerie
238 STATE ST Telephone 9158

CAPITOL CLEANERS *and* DYERS
Telephone 9045
Main Office, 46 Bank Street

NORWALK

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

Norwalk Agency, Inc.
S. J. KEELER, Manager
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
74 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

MADELEIN'S
Wash Dresses, 2.75 and 3.75

TOWN AND COUNTRY WEAR
THEATRE BLDG. DARIEN, CONN.

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

5% ON ALL DEPOSITS
Norwalk Savings Society
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

Bon Ton Meat Market
Choice Meats and Sea Food at Reasonable Prices
10 MAIN STREET, Westport, Conn.

ROWLAND M. BEACH
Florist
28 East Avenue, Norwalk, Conn.
Telephone 2140

Fine Bread, Rolls, Buns, Cakes, Pastries
de Bruycker Bake Shops
518 West Avenue, Norwalk, Conn. Tel. 3387

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
90 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conn.
Tel. 2301

TRISTRAM & HYATT
Leading Dry Goods Store
OUR SPECIALTY
Ladies' Silk Dresses, $10.00 and $15.00
NORWALK, CONN.

WARREN P. SMITH
CHOICE GROCERIES
Also FRUITS and VEGETABLES
Telephone 2154-W 167 MAIN ST.

STAMFORD

H. WEITZ
90 PARK PLACE
Furrier and Ladies' Tailor
Cleaning and Dyeing
FREE SERVICE Tel. 3-3698

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

Shop in Comfort at
HEARN STAMFORD
ATLANTIC SQUARE
STAMFORD, CONN.
You'll like this cool, well ventilated store for summer shopping. Wonderful values in every department. Free Parking.

Hot Weather Comfort
in Stamford can be easily attained by shopping at Miller's. Cool apparel, electric appliances, kitchen aids—at the lowest prices in years!
The C. O. Miller Co.
BANK STREET

THE ELL SHOP, Inc.
Gowns, Millinery, Wraps
3882 ATLANTIC STREET Tel. 4-1321

FRANCES TRAVIS
GOWNS DRESSES SPORTS WEAR
Exclusive Styles
Moderately Priced
Tel. 3-1891 169 GREYROCK PLACE

WINDSOR MARKET
R. E. WIER & SON
75 Main Street
FRESH DRESSED TURKEYS
GEESE AND DUCKS
Tel. 3-3146

The Only Authorized
NASH
Sales and Service in Stamford
Lanaman Nash Motors Inc.
100 SUMMER Phone 4-1117

FRANK MARTIN & SONS
CLOTHING OF CHARACTER
HABERDASHERY OF DISTINCTION
Stamford, Conn.
Visit Our New Boys' Shop in Dad's Store
DAVENPORT SQUARE Tel. 3-4188

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
The Downes-Smith Co.
79 ATLANTIC SQ., STAMFORD, CONN.

BROWN BROS.
Ideal Market
1 Park Row
Choice Meats—Fruit
Vegetables and Groceries
Tel. 2583

The STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
NEW SUMMER STREET
Sanitary Precautions—Cloths returned sweet smelling and wholesome
Telephone 4-1156

WATERBURY

Bathing Togs for Women and Children
Bathing Suits—Bathing Coats and Capes. Slippers, Belts and all other Bathing Accessories.
A most complete and comprehensive assortment, all pleasingly priced. Come here for Bathing Togs.
GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

SQUIBB'S
DENTAL CREAM
Howland-Hughes Company
WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT

CAPE COD SHIRTS
of Fine Broadcloth, $1.75
The MILLER & PECK CO.
WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT

Our 21st Anniversary
SALE
Starts Wednesday, July 8th, with Reductions of 33⅓ to 50% in Every Department
SUGENHEIMERS
64 BANK ST. WATERBURY, CONN.

EATON'S
HIGHLAND VELLUM
JANE KELLY, Inc.
106 GRAND ST., WATERBURY, CONN.

LAUNDRY WORK *and* DRY CLEANING
Done at Reasonable Prices
The PEERLESS LAUNDRY
146 NORTH MAIN ST., Naugatuck, Conn.

DEAN
The Florist
68 CENTER ST. Phone 558

NEW YORK

ALBANY

HATS

COATS, DRESSES FOR SUMMER
SHERRY'S
23 NORTH PEARL ST., ALBANY, N.Y.

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 Broadway
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

HATS

CHIC · STYLES Modestly Priced
Grace & Merit
—21 NORTH PEARL ST.

G. C. REARDON, Inc.
FURNITURE
of Character
RUGS—STOVES
497 Broadway

HOWARD DEITZ
Distributor
Sav-U-Time Water Heater Control
Sheer Temperature Control
Electrical Wiring and Repairing
190 WHITEHALL ROAD Phone 4-6783

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS
HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

CLEVE R. KILMER
"TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO."
All Forms—Nationwide Service
112 STATE ST., ALBANY, N. Y.

DUSTLESS COAL
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
BUILDING MATERIALS
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
DIAL 3-1268

Get your new Spring Hat
at
HOAG & TAYLOR'S
MEN'S WEAR
MAIDEN LANE AND JAMES STREET

HARVEY'S GARAGE
251-61 HUDSON AVE.
Tydol—Colonial Gas
Agency De Soto, Plymouth Automobiles
Storage, Service, Exp. Mechanics

BINGHAMTON

SUMMER HATS
more flattering than ever. Specializing in youthful, large headsizes

The Leader
29 COURT ST.

BRONXVILLE

Miss Williams Shop
60 PONDFIELD ROAD Phone 3379
Cards—Candles—Books
Renting Library

Anne Glavin's Studios
Next to First National Bank & Trust Co.
Tuckahoe, Tel. 4322
Gowns and Wraps for All Occasions
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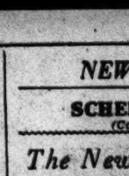
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Goldfish

THESE familiar fish belong to the minnow family and in their wild state are mostly olive green, but are subject to albinism (showing white parts) and spotting. Fish culturists, through many centuries, have enlarged and deepened these markings until now they have produced the white, the yellow, the orange (or gold), and the black, with uncounted variations of these colors.

As well as in color, great changes have been brought about with these small fishes, in the form and size of fins, especially the caudal—until now the tails may be much longer than the body, and so flowing that the varieties have been named fantail, veiltail and fringetail.

Although the habitat of goldfish is in waters of the Orient, goldfish industries have sprung up in many different countries. The chief centers in America may be found in Maryland, Indiana, Iowa and Kansas, where perhaps 200 ponds may comprise farms that cover 100 acres of land and produce for the market many millions of fish annually, which are distributed through retail trade.

The first development of goldfish variations seems to date back to early times in China, spreading to Japan and then to Europe sometime in the seventeenth century; but not until about 1880 were the fish imported direct to the United States, where culturists are now developing new varieties with much interest.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Condolence (Miss M. M. K.)—Pronounced *kon-do'-lense;* first *o* very short as in connect, second long as in old, *e* very short as in novel. The derivation is from the Latin *cum,* "with," and *dolere,* "to grieve."

Presentation (Miss L. M.)—The *e*'s are both short, *prez-en-tay'-shun;* secondary accent on the first syllable.

Foyer (G. T. B.)—Pronounced *fwa-yay',* with secondary stress on the first syllable; first *a* as in ask, second long as in ace.

Receipt and recipe (Miss B. E. L.)—"Receipt" is preferred to designate a formula for cooking; "recipe," in strict usage, is applied to a formula of ingredients, or directions regarding their mixture, in medicine.

Antipode, antipodes (Mrs. T. Y.)—The first is pronounced with accent on the first syllable *an'-ti-pode;* the second, according to advices recently received from the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, is now always pronounced with accent on the second syllable, *an-tip'-o-deez.*

What They Say

Study to Be Happy

"Marriage would be longer and happier if the contracting parties would give as much attention to the art of living as they give to the perfection of a good golf stance."—*Prof. William Lyon Phelps, Yale University.*

"Another's Good"

"The sensible man can vastly increase his own pleasure by the habit of enjoying other people's success."—*Bruce Barton, writer and advertising counsel.*

Economy

"Economy is a woman's question, but the wise mother does not begin to economize on her children."—*Lady Astor, M. P.*

A Quotation for Today

WHAT does anxiety do? It does not empty tomorrow, brother, of its sorrow; but oh! it empties today of its strength.
—IAN MACLAREN.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today I suddenly had a desire to take a ride on a street car
And I went through the car sniffing ankles and wiggling my tail and saying "How-do-you-do" to all the passengers
So the first time one came along and stopped to let some people get on, I hopped on, too
And several times I gave them a good laugh when the car stopped or turned a corner suddenly and caused me to topple over or bump into somebody
But finally I decided I had gone far enough and I hopped off and had a nice long hike home

Do You Know That—

New York's "Broadway" is 15½ miles long?

Egg consumption in the United States is 204 per capita annually, while in Canada it is 313?

The art of making paper, according to Chinese historians, was understood and practiced in China about 105 A. D.?

Water from the Mississippi River at New Orleans is so laden with foreign matter that 3.6 tons of mud and débris are removed from every 1,000,000 gallons of water before it is available for domestic use there?

There are 32,000,000 drivers in the United States to operate the 26,600,000 automobiles?

Medicine Hat, Alta., Canada, boasts 2143 out of its 2353 dwellings occupied by their owners?

The mail carried by airplanes in the United States in 1926 totaled 811,000 pounds, but in 1930 it exceeded 8,500,000 pounds?

It takes seven minutes to ride the 500 feet to the top of Washington Monument in the elevator?

A cubic foot of water contains 7½ gallons and weighs 62½ pounds?

In Lighter Vein

—Lustige Blaetter, Berlin

"Now, would you like to go into my office or my warehouse? What are you most interested in?"
"Football, sir."

The Wastebasket

"What! you never get any of your poetry back?"
"No; you see I don't inclose any stamps."

Overheard

"Evangeline was talking about you before you came in. What do you think she said?"
"I haven't an idea."
"You must have been listening!"—*Pathfinder.*

What's in a Name?

Taken from a collection of marriage announcements copied from old newspapers published in the last century:

At Black Lake, L. I., February, 1828, James Anderson, to Miss Ann Bread.

While toasts the lovely graces spread,
And fops around them flutter,
I'll be contented with Ann Bread
And won't have any but her.

In Bozrah, Conn., August, 1819, Mr. John Bate of Williamstown, Mass., to Miss Mary Ann Bass, after a courtship of one hour.

Is this not angling well, I ask,
Such tender bait to take?
He caught in one short hour a Bass;
The Bass, though, caught the Bate.

In Washington, May 17, 1834, Joshua Peck, to Miss Amelia Bushel.

Airookers, bobs and wedding cakes—
What changes of measures marriage makes;
Quick as a thought, at Hymen's beck,
A Bushel's changed into a Peck.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Gratitude

Bakersfield, Calif.

A FIRE was rapidly destroying a small frame dwelling in the foreign district of this city. Suddenly word flashed through the crowd gathering round that two Japanese tots were unaccounted for; and a young American, without a moment's hesitation, plunged into the blazing shack and emerged a few moments later with a chubby, badly, frightened but unharmed Japanese baby under each arm.

The parents of the tots had been away from home at the time of the fire. When they were reunited with their little ones and learned of their heroic rescue, they sought out the rescuer, prostrating themselves before him with tears of gratitude. In fact, the Japanese residents of Bakersfield thronged about this shy young man with such protestations of praise and gratitude that he was covered with embarrassment and confusion; indeed, one would have thought the rescued babes were related to the entire Japanese population.

So deeply were they stirred by the unselfish concern of a white man for the safety of these babies of their race that the story was carried across the Pacific to their friends and loved ones at home. In due time there came to this young American more than 400 letters and messages from Japan.

Last, but not least, he was presented with the Order of the Rising Sun, of which there are fewer than 100 in the United States, and which is an open-sesame to an audience with the Emperor of Japan.

For the Scrapbook

How to Read a Book

LORD MACAULAY said: "When a boy, I began to read very earnestly, but at the foot of every page I read I stopped and obliged myself to give an account of what I had read on that page. At first I had to read it three or four times before I got my mind firmly fixed. But I compelled myself to comply with the plan, until now, after I have read a book through once, I can almost recite it from the beginning to the end."

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 45
Winner:
CASSIUS M. CAUGHEY, Syracuse, N. Y.

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Favor	3	Aid	3
2.	Neighborly	4	Kind	4
3.	Braid	5	Queue-Q	1
4.	Care	4	Eye-I	1
5.	Launch	4	Go	2
6.	Vanquish	5	Do	2
7.	Pageantry	4	Show	4
8.	Declare	4	Say	3
9.	Befitting	3	Fit	3
10.	Illumine	5	Ray	3
11.	Animate	4	Put	3
12.	Ignoble	3	Low	3
13.	Elbow	4	Ell-L	1
14.	Throng	4	Mob	3
15.	Accent	4	Mark	4
16.	Mangle	3	Cut	3
17.	Gigantic	4	Big	3
18.	Still	3	Aye-A	1
		70		47

NOTES (based on Webster's New International): (4) compare Care n. 3 and Eye n. 2c; (5) compare Vanquish v.t. 2 and Do v.t. 7; (10) see Ray v.t. 3; (11) see Put v.t. 3; (13) compare Elbow n. 3 and Ell n. 2b; (18) see Still adv. 2.

The lowest score received was a 36 from Bridgeport, Conn., but it was disqualified by "eye" and substitute "fit" on hole 10.

How do you "golfers" like the new "Golf-o-grams" by the way? The shorter the word the better in Synonym Golf, the longer the better in Golf-o-grams.

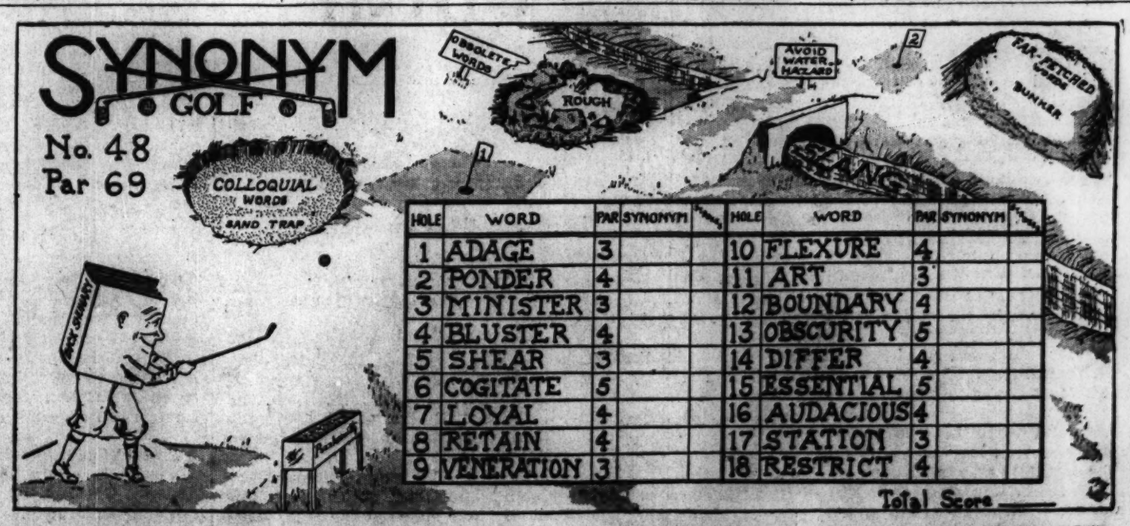
Brevities

Royal Arcanum Bulletin: Tons of sugar are wasted annually in the bottom of cups. This information should create quite a stir.

Arkansas Gazette: You can get through the day with a two-pants linen suit if you use one pair exclusively for sitting in.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 48
Par 69



HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM		HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM	
1	ADAGE	3			10	FLEXURE	4		
2	PONDER	4			11	ART	3		
3	MINISTER	3			12	BOUNDARY	4		
4	BLUSTER	4			13	OBSCURITY	5		
5	SHEAR	3			14	DIFFER	4		
6	COGITATE	5			15	ESSENTIAL	5		
7	LOYAL	4			16	AUDACIOUS	4		
8	RETAIN	4			17	STATION	3		
9	VENERATION	3			18	RESTRICT	4		

Total Score ____

RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, THINK is a par 5 for the sixth hole, but MUSE is a birdie 4. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter: example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Today's Magellans

HOW about taking a world tour on your two weeks' vacation? Sounds ridiculous? Yet it can be done, and leave time for a few brief visits along the way.

Ask Wiley Post and Harold Gatty. They are just back from such a jaunt. Though they didn't follow the route of any previous trail blazer, they crossed all 360 meridians. And they had time to spare.

Around the globe in less than nine days—eight days, fifteen hours, fifty-one minutes, to be exact—is but a foretaste of air travel of the future. As an aviation feat it is more than merely a record, and much more than "another stunt." The names of Post and Gatty can well be added to those pioneers who have set the pace in the conquest of time and distance. They have blazed the way for around-the-globe passenger and air-mail services which before many years are likely to attain a speed and safety beyond present estimation. By taking a day longer, Post and Gatty could have eliminated the greatest hazard of their epochal flight, the long water jumps, by swinging over Greenland and Iceland and by keeping over the tip of Siberia.

Their shortening of time and distance is a continuation of the ages' steady march in bringing the corners of the world ever closer. In 1519 Ferdinand Magellan started his voyage that resulted, three years later, in the first circumnavigation of the globe. It was fifty years before another great adventurer, Sir Francis Drake, subtracted nearly two months from Magellan's "record." For nearly 300 years after that the impression of the world's size remained about the same. Then came an imaginative Frenchman, Jules Verne. Millions of persons, on every continent, followed in thought, step by step, Phileas Fogg's scramble for trains and ships with all-absorbing attention and wide-eyed wonder. To prove that Fogg's time was not the acme of speed, a New York newspaper woman, Nellie Bly, circled the earth in seventy-two days, six hours, eleven minutes. Her record could not long endure before the onrush of faster means of transportation. George Francis Train, Charles Fitzmorris, Henry Frederick, Col. Durnley Campbell, André Jaeger-Schmidt and John Henry Mears in succession held the much-sought title of "fastest world traveler."

Then the search for ways of minimizing time and distance turned to aviation. The United States Army fliers' world-girdling effort of 1924 was a leisurely 175 days' jaunt, but their actual flying time was only fifteen days, six hours. By utilizing all known means of speed—trains, ships, airplanes and automobiles—Edward S. Evans and Linton Wells, in 1926, set a record of twenty-eight days, fourteen hours, thirty-six minutes. Then Mr. Mears, in 1928, turned to aviation—and steamships—and, with Capt. Charles B. D. Collyer, sliced five days from this mark.

On his return Mr. Mears said only a rigid airship could better his time. The Graf Zeppelin, a year later, cut two days from the Mears-Collyer record, and her actual flying time was four days less than the army fliers'—eleven days, twenty-three hours, fourteen minutes.

Now a land plane, coming out of Oklahoma with the poetic name of Winnie Mae, has bettered even the "actual flying time" of the Graf Zeppelin and nearly cut in half that of the army fliers. Truly the world is shrinking—or is it that human thought is enlarging, more easily mastering time and distance?

Yes, Reader, It Helps

Dear Editor: I have just bought an electric refrigerator. When I told my friends, they said: "That's good. That will help employment." Now, since I have dispensed with my ice man, since I have cut my milk bill (for the milk does not now go sour), and since I can keep fruit and "leftovers" longer, have I actually taken a step that will help to stimulate trade? I shall buy no ice. I shall buy less food, in all probability. Do I help prosperity?

YES, reader, you "help prosperity." By taking the hundred, or two hundred, or three hundred dollars out of the bank and putting it into circulation, by distributing it among the myriad trades which contribute to making electric refrigerators, you assist in lifting business out of its subnormal condition. You aid the bank which is almost embarrassed by the accumulation of yours and other people's funds. Banks find it so difficult to employ money advantageously nowadays that in some places they have cut interest rates. Savings deposits have risen. How are the banks to invest them? Where? No manufacturer can use the money if the electric refrigerator he makes fails to find a market. So in buying a refrigerator you help the bank, help the manufacturer, and help the worker.

Meanwhile the ice man is still delivering ice. The fact that you dispensed with him does not mean that he is idle. Other people still buy his ice, and when his customers all buy electric refrigerators, if ever they do, the ice man will be needed to help to make them or to make something else. If a modern system of refrigeration is preferred to an earlier system, the desire will be met That is the basis of progress.

It would have been the height of folly for the men who made coats of mail to insist that something should be done to continue their line of work after the public had decided that coats of mail were no longer required. It would be equally ridiculous for the blacksmith to insist that motortrucks should not be used in transportation because their use cuts down his work of shoeing horses.

Progress is relentless in decreeing that trades, and indeed employments of many kinds, outgrow their usefulness. Then comes a change. It is one you have helped to facilitate in your purchase of a refrigerator. Society's care should be not to block economic changes, but to aid the adjustments which they entail so that mechanical gains will not mean social losses.

How Correct the Tariff?

THAT the tariff policy of the United States is likely to be made a major issue in the immediate future seems to be widely indicated. Few tariff laws are popular during the first year of their administration, but the Hawley-Smoot law seems to hold the record for unpopularity. Partly this is due to the circumstances of its enactment. It was drafted in an extra session called for the purpose of formulating tariff relief for the farmers, but which ended by making a bill chiefly advantageous to the manufacturers.

The public expected a downward revision of the tariff, and was presented with a bill in which the duties were largely increased. The President, who had hopefully called the extra session, made no secret of his dislike for the measure as it was in process of formulation, and signed it only with the reflection that the extension of the powers of the Tariff Commission afforded a remedy for the evils inherent in the measure itself.

Since the bill became a law, opposition to its provisions has not been stilled. In several countries, notably in neighboring Canada, retaliatory tariffs either have been enacted or are under legislative discussion. The exports of the United States have fallen off, although this proceeds quite as much from the world-wide trade depression as from the new tariff law. The complaints of foreign peoples might be heard with more philosophy if they were not echoed in almost equal volume within the United States.

Wherein lies the remedy? Not in another session of Congress for tariff revision under either Republican or Democratic auspices. That remedy were worse than the complaint. A tariff bill is a fearsome thing alike to the administration responsible and to the business community. It becomes more and more dangerous as the real need for protection to American industry approaches the vanishing point and the chance for great profits to favored industries remains. Out of that situation proceeds the log rolling which has made tariff revision downward politically impossible. What, then, is to be done with the present law which so many condemn?

The President himself fixed the remedy when he made it clear that he would approve the bill only if the provision for increasing the authority of the Tariff Commission were retained in it. After its enactment he took time to remodel deliberately the existing commission to the end that it be made an efficient business organization. As yet it has scarcely shown its hand. The subjects brought before it have not been regarded by the public as pertaining to major business, and its decisions have not awakened even the interest of the average man. But power is in its hands, and only by the wise exertion of that power can the rising outcry against the tariff law be stilled.

The New Swimming Hole

SONG and story have tended to perpetuate memories of the "ole swimmin' hole." This romanticizing of an institution which served American boyhood persists despite the widespread adoption of a better substitute, the swimming pool. The advantages of a modern pool do not lessen one's fond recollections of hours spent in a secluded but sometimes muddy stream.

On sunny days the "ole swimmin' hole" was made all the more attractive by a giant tree, perhaps a bright green beech, or a maple, which spread its shade over the slow-flowing creek. One could catch a low branch, swing out over the stream and plunge into the cool water; or, tiring of this combination of gymnastics and swimming, he could loll on the grassy banks while the not-too-thick canopy of overhanging leaves filtered sunshine upon him. On cloudy days the creek, swelled by a recent rain, swept mud and driftwood along its course. Hardy swimmers tested their prowess then by pulling against the current. Yes, that was real sport!

But that picture leaves out the inconveniences, which the now grown boys of years ago still recall. Instead of mud-bank slides, the new pool has higher and more dependable ones built like those of a modern playground. The pool contains no snags and unexpected deep places—"step-offs." Its improvised floating islands are almost as inviting as grassy banks. The strong diving board is firmly anchored. The swimmer may test his strokes in swift, clean water from a gushing pipe. And when the swimming is done, he may wade from the concrete entrance without getting mud on his feet.

The new pool also is a place for father, mother and sister, as well as brother; what it lacks in privacy is made up in companionship. In a workaday world it has brought to thousands who live in inland cities something of the same sport that farm boys still find in the "ole swimmin' hole."

The "Navy" Is Under Way

"ANCHORS aweigh!" The navy is under way—that is, America's erstwhile "one-ship navy," which is the gallant frigate Constitution.

Once more the stirring bugle notes of the traditional signal of departure have resounded along the spar deck as the rebuilt frigate shoved off from Boston, bound for Portsmouth, N. H., the first port of call in an itinerary that eventually will take "Old Ironsides" into all the principal ports of the country.

From keel to truck the historic man-o'-war presents today a resplendent, shipshape reproduction of its one-time glory on the seas, when it was undisputed champion of the United States' claim to "free trade and sailors' rights."

To the thousands of persons who will have the opportunity to visit the Constitution during the long cruise, the vessel will offer an inspiring and accurate picture of an old-time sailing ship. One thing, however, stands in the way of rounding out a more complete picture. That is the Navy Department's order to have the ship towed from port to port instead of permitting the vessel to sail under its own press of canvas.

Indications are that the department believes there is not a sufficient number of seamen left today who are familiar with the intricate equipment of a full-rigged ship. For the famous frigate to put to sea without experienced hands it regards as too hazardous.

There are many, however, who do not hold with this view. One may recall that in the clipper ship era—when America's mighty sailing marine was at the zenith of its prosperity—many a crack clipper set sail on a voyage round the world with a landlubberly crew that had been "shanghaied" from water-front haunts. Such conditions, though frequent, seldom seemed to affect the fast passages which these clippers were constantly making. Almost invariably, too, records prove that men who had embarked on sailing voyages in this manner were able seamen, with all that the term implies, when the hook went down at the end of the outward passage.

That the same conditions would apply to the Constitution, numerous experienced shipmasters have contended during the recent discussion. Perhaps the Navy Department could settle the issue by "signing on" a crew for the frigate, to be trained in the work by a shipmaster who has been in sail. As a means of precaution, the frigate's steam tender might be detailed to accompany the craft in case the full-rigger was caught on a lee shore in a squall or was faced with other sailing difficulties. The only "hitch" to this proposal would seem to lie in the likelihood of the Constitution outdistancing an ordinary steam tug in anything like a fair wind.

Helping the Worker in India

THE report just presented to the House of Commons at Westminster by the Royal Commission on Indian Labor amply justifies Ramsay MacDonald's Government in having taken up the question of what can be done to improve the standards of living of the 3,000,000 workers employed in factories, mines, railways and plantations in Britain's great eastern dependency. No doubt one of the considerations of the British Labor Cabinet in appointing the commission two years ago upon the recommendation of the Viceroy of India was that of the benefit likely to accrue to workers in Britain who suffer from competition by poorly paid Oriental operatives. But this in no way detracts from the merit of the work now done.

The commission has been fortunate in its composition. Its chairman is John Henry Whitley, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons. Its members comprise Indians and Europeans entitled to speak with authority for all interests concerned. Its main recommendations are unanimous and have the great merit of not attempting to move faster than is likely to be practicable. The commission's object has been to develop and extend sound factory and other labor regulations already in operation.

There is ample room for such endeavor. It is true that the standard of living in Indian factory centers is not as low as that obtaining among corresponding workers in China, but it is far inferior to that among Europeans and Americans anywhere. The commission has found that overcrowding, overworking and underfeeding all have yet to be remedied in greater or less degree. The report brings to light the startling fact that in most Indian provinces few unskilled workers earn regularly more than 15 rupees ($5.60), a month, while many Indians are paid as little as 10 rupees ($4.75). In other words, sums that most American and English workers earn in one day must ordinarily suffice for the entire living expenses of an Indian and his family for a month. Hours also are unduly long, sixty hours being the legal weekly limit at present for adults, a maximum which the commission reasonably proposes should be reduced to fifty-four.

The commission's other main recommendations cover a wide field. They include suggestions for improved dwellings, better pay, roomier and more wholesome working accommodation, and closer relations between workers and employers. Useful changes in the law also are adumbrated, which have for their object the curtailment of facilities for purchasing drink and drugs. Another valuable suggestion is directed toward the restriction of credit, so as to render it less fatally easy than has hitherto been the case for an Indian worker on a small salary to borrow beyond his capacity to repay. This is a novel proposal and is worth being tried, since much unnecessary poverty in India is due to the inability of the Oriental to withstand caste pressure for ceremonials he cannot afford. This reform, the commission thinks, might be brought about by exempting from liability to attachment for debt all future earnings of workers receiving less than 300 rupees ($112) monthly.

The changes which the commission recommends are assured of cordial support from British authorities in India, but may have to wait upon political developments for their full adoption. Indians upon whom constitutional responsibilities are to descend are also sympathetic. All concerned will be well advised to take heed of the sound advice which the commission has placed at their disposal, for the Indian worker has need of everything that can be done to help him.

Editorial Notes

The Eiffel Tower in Paris apparently does not intend to be eclipsed by the completion of the Empire State Building in New York. It is receiving a coat of yellow paint, which makes it more than ever the dominant feature of the Parisian landscape. What it may lack in height as compared with New York's latest skyscraper it intends to make up in brightness.

Prohibition enforcement jobs were open, July 1, for only 350 of the 15,000 who applied, but the Federal Government would appreciate everyone's unofficial help.

Before the United States Tariff Commission raises or lowers the tariff on cement at the request of the producers, it should find a concrete reason.

Debits and Credits of a Dictatorship

By R. H. MARKHAM

II

BELGRADE

THE liquidation of the land question is so far the greatest positive achievement of the present dictatorial régime in Jugoslavia. This was a very complex affair, since in different parts of Jugoslavia conditions have varied widely, but the elemental fact is that, because of party ambitions, the land taken from the large landholders at the close of the World War was never definitely distributed. Each party used it as a bait for catching votes. But the present régime has given much of it irrevocably to the peasant settlers, among whom it has been distributed, and they will receive titles to it. This has abolished a source of much strife and anxiety.

One of the measures of assistance fathered by the Government was the creation of a privileged agrarian bank with a capital of 900,000,000 dinars, approximately $16,000,000, most of the funds of which have been distributed among the peasants in the form of long-term moderately cheap loans. This has helped many peasants to free themselves from crushing debts bearing a very high rate of interest. Perhaps the new bank is not organized in the most efficient way, and many think it has saved rapacious usurers rather than desperate peasants. Nevertheless, it is a move in the right direction. The representatives of the peasants in Parliament who every year or so appealed for their votes achieved nothing so good for them. Indeed, politicians and frequent changes of government used to act as tollgates along the economic road. Now the track is freer.

An institute for the marketing of cereals, established last spring by the present Government, has also proved helpful. It has done away with speculation and enabled every villager at any time to sell his grain for prices as high as those prevailing on the world market.

* * *

Public works have gone ahead as under former régimes, with perhaps a slightly increased rate of speed. Most improvements continue to be made in Serbia and the southern part of the kingdom, thus justifying the complaints of the Croats that, while they pay most of the money into the State Treasury, they get an insufficient part of it back in the form of public improvements. Most of the new railroads and public buildings, too, are being constructed in Serbia, and the National Bank also continues to give most of its loans to the Serbs—in 1929 to the extent of 60 per cent, thus discriminating against the other racial groups.

During the first year of the dictatorship there was a favorable foreign trade balance of $16,000,000, but during the second year a decided deficit. Not having succeeded in getting a foreign loan, the Government has not officially stabilized the dinar. As a matter of fact, however, the dinar for a number of years has been completely stable in the world's money markets.

The State Treasury has been in a flourishing condition, but this does not mean that the nation is flourishing. Jugoslavia, like most other countries in the world, is passing through a severe crisis. The state is determined to create a native industry, so has raised a tariff wall about the country which frees the manufacturers from the competition of world prices.

* * *

One useful administrative measure to the credit of the present Government has been the replacing of Jugoslavia's thirty-three counties with nine large provinces known as banovinas or banats. So far this change does not mean very much and actually the dividing-up of the country might have been more satisfactorily done, that is, with much less gerrymandering. Yet the reform is in the right direction. It may eventually lead to decentralization and much more local autonomy. At present the new banats are governed from Belgrade. The nine bans have practically no authority of their own. No one has any authority but the King and the Prime Minister. There is not yet any real measure of decentralization, and this is undoubtedly the Achilles heel of the absolutist régime.

Public life in practically all of the surrounding countries seems chaotic and furious compared with the tranquillity which prevails in Jugoslavia. Certainly national strength here is no longer wasted in internal quarrels. And that is a gain. Yet social power and creative ability are being smothered, and that is a loss. There is no enthusiasm in this country, but rather an utter lack of inspiration. The atmosphere is one of negation, there is a harmony of complete restraint, an equilibrium of immobility. Social forces are at bay. There is no youth movement, no social movement, no peasant movement, no thought movement. The country is, of course, going ahead. But everything is inspired and directed by the state machine. Schools for the illiterate, athletic drill, uplift work among the Moslems, most charitable work, health activities, teachers' associations and even women's clubs are directly or indirectly a part of the régime's great apparatus. There is no spontaneity, no popular ardor, no creative zeal.

* * *

Practically no one thinks that the régime is more than a disagreeable emergency. The strict press censorship, too, is robbing the people of their confidence, faith and self-respect. The people complain that they are not even allowed to hang their harps on the willows. They must take them up and, though with heavy hearts, join the chorus of praise directed by the Prime Minister. Many who would be willing to accept the dictatorship as an unavoidable emergency measure are indignant at the traducing of the public attitude which is represented by the Government's repeated boasts of enjoying public support.

It is certainly not an exaggeration to state that this drastic control of the expression of public opinion in Jugoslavia is dangerous. A spirited people cannot endure it indefinitely. And it must be remembered that both the Croats and the Serbs are very spirited, as their history shows. It is of revolutionists that they sing and it is of liberators that they write. They name their streets after rebels. Now these people vehemently attached to liberty are deprived of every means of expressing their opinions.

An official bureau writes the politics for the nation. The leading journalists cannot get passports at times to attend conferences abroad, even in Geneva. The public dares not criticize public officials. In some cases the people even prefer to suffer rather than complain of flagrant police abuses. Most prominent men hold aloof from the régime. Practically all of the persons who have dared to be openly hostile are interned. The smallest officials in the great state machine have become almost sacrosanct, being responsible only to their chiefs and not to the public. There is practically no way in which to express an unfavorable opinion except by violence.

It is not to be believed that the Government enjoys exercising the censorship. Undoubtedly it has no other aim than to accustom the people to live together without maligning one another. The censorship was started as a temporary measure. But the longer it lasts the more it is needed, and the more it is needed the more dangerous it becomes.

Notes From German Cities

Pfennig Again In Favor

THE German pfennig, that small copper coin worth the fourth part of an American cent and not to be confused with the English penny, has once more resumed the place of honor it held before the war. For a considerable time it was in disgrace, and no wonder, for the population had to pay 150,000,000,000 marks for a single street car fare only eight years ago, during the height of the inflation period. Even though the nation returned to the gold standard, and a mark was once more a mark, Germany did not at once return to the pfennig. Prices were rounded off in fives and tens. But today, at a time of low wages and low unemployment doles, the pfennig has once more become an important part of a man's income. A tin of canned vegetables will now cost sixty-eight pfennigs, a quarter of a pound of cheese twenty-four pfennigs. The new tax on beverages has even introduced the pfennig prices into the most expensive cafés. Today, there are not fewer than 500,000,000 one-pfennig and 250,000,000 two-pfennig pieces, amounting to 10,000,000 marks, in circulation.

* * *

Berliners Love Flowers

Two things, perhaps, more than any others, denote the arrival of spring in Berlin: the monotonous chant of the itinerant soil vendor and the bringing forth from their winter quarters of the restaurant "gardens." No people love flowers more than the Berliners, and the balconies attached to almost every tenement dwelling—even those of many poorer houses in the city—are a riot of color throughout the summer. With the advent of spring, the streets resound with the prolonged cry of "Blumenerde!" (flower soil), "fresh and fruitful Blooomenerde!" Where the vendors obtain their loads is shrouded in mystery, but that they do good business is evident.

The pavement restaurant "gardens" are simple of construction, but present a rural and pleasing touch in a dull street. Long boxes of trellised ivy, several feet in height, form the garden; they are placed together to make an inclosure for the guests.

* * *

Bargains for All At "Auer-Dult"

During the past few weeks, the normally peaceful square surrounding the Mariahilf Church in Munich has reëchoed with the chatter and laughter of an eager, good-tempered crowd and the persistent sallies of a host of cheap-jacks. The occasion for this was the "Auer-Dult," a popular fair which derives its name from the Au, an ancient suburb of Munich on the River Isar.

The Auer-Dult is one of the city's oldest regular events. There are rifle ranges, photographic studios, Punch-and-Judy shows, and many other forms of popular entertainment at the fair, but the majority of those who visit it go there not to be amused, but with the fixed intention of making a good bargain. The scores of gayly decked booths offer for sale every variety of article from apples to zinc! Crockery, household fittings, table linen, pots and pans and secondhand furniture are to be found in abundance, and every careful Munich housewife considers it a duty to go to the Auer-Dult in the hope of picking up some cheap object of ornament or utility for her home. There is also another type of bargain hunter to be observed at the Dult, the eager collector or curio seeker. Amid counters stacked high with gingerbread and toys, old clothes, boots and window blinds, a keen and practiced eye may pick out some rare book, a valuable piece of old furniture, or an ancient breastplate or sword.

* * *

Medieval Skyscraper

Workmen who were busy razing a dilapidated house in the Kloster Strasse, in the oldest district of Berlin, have unearthed the partial remains of a Gothic building of the fourteenth century. The portal, with three fine arches, is in an excellent state of preservation, and has aroused much general interest. Experts believe that the find is part of the residence of the Markgraf of Brandenburg, built in 1336 by Kaiser Karl IV. This building was said to be five stories high and enjoyed the distinctive name of "das hohe Haus" (the high house) It must have presented in contrast with Berlin dwellings of that period the appearance of an American skyscraper over against houses of normal size, and has now been jokingly called "Berlin's skyscraper of the fourteenth century." The finds, when freed from incrustation, will probably be housed in a museum.

* * *

North Sea Island Migrates

In the North Sea there is a tiny German island which has begun to migrate. Actually, of course, there is no real motion but merely a shifting of position. For at one end the sea is gradually eating away the land, while at the opposite end it is piling sand up. Thus what is taken away in the north is added in the south. Now the state wishes to take possession of the new land, but the inhabitants maintain that it should be theirs, to make up for the losses on the other side of the island. The question of ownership may have to be settled in court.

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Universities Take Up Sport

There was a time in this country when academic studies and sports seldom mingled. The students had to learn so much that no time seemed to be left for this kind of recreation and pleasure, and then sports were not very popular anyway. That was before the war. Now, it is almost the reverse. Sports have invaded every class, including university life. At the University of Frankfurt, for example, no fewer than 1500 students of a total number of 4000 were actively engaged in sports last year, and the percentage is expected to increase this summer, although the Frankfurt University has no sports grounds of its own. Boys and girls are interested alike. Of the 120 students playing tennis, no fewer than eighty are girls, and of the seventy-six who have gone in for rowing, more than half—forty-five—are girl students The university maintains a special section for sports. Participation is not compulsory, but students of pedagogics desiring to become teachers in higher schools must have taken up some kind of sport and have attended theoretical courses on it. The Frankfurt University won the eight-oar swainless fours world's championship for students in Darmstadt in 1930.